THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Rumored Alliance of European Powers Against the United States—The Pretexts.

England Agitated Over Sumner's Speech—How the Press and the People Regard It.

The New York *Tribune* publishes this morning the following special cable telegram:—

LONDON, May 11.—Initial steps have been taken for an alliance, offensive and defensive, between England, France, and Spain against the United States—the rejection of the Alabama treaty, the tone of Mr. Sumner's speech, the alleged filibustering tendencies of General Grant's administration, and the reported connivance at expeditions from the United States against Cuba, being made the pretexts for a necessity for such alliance.

Comments of the English Press on the Trouble.

The London *Saturday Review*, May 1, thus reviews Mr. Sumner's speech:—

If it were Mr. Sumner's object to precipitate a war he could not be more bitter or more unjust. According to his own paradoxical statement, he desires not to inflame angry passions, but to promote peace and concord by rejecting a treaty which would not satisfy American demands. He argues that it is useless to terminate a quarrel by an arrangement which would not content the offended party.

Mr. Sumner may perhaps believe that the recognition of belligerency was a proof of unfriendly feelings, and yet nothing is more certain than that the English Government issued the proclamation with a genuine and earnest desire to avoid any offense to American susceptibility. As the motives of the act have been not unnaturally misapprehended, it is necessary to rely on the undoubted fact that the English Government was exercising an indisputable right. The blockade which had been previously proclaimed by the President of the United States is conclusive evidence of the existence of a war, although Mr. Sumner misrepresents the argument of his opponents when he affects to believe that their justification rests exclusively on a single admission. It was, according to Mr. Sumner, a mere verbal mistake to announce a blockade when the Government might have closed the Southern ports by executive authority; but a decree by which the ports were closed could have created no right to capture on the high seas vessels which might be bringing munimitions of war to the Confederates. It was for the purpose of guarding against such a difficulty that Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Sumner deliberately proclaimed a blockade, estopping themselves, according to a subsequent judgment of the Supreme Court, from a denial that a state of war actually existed. As might have been expected, Mr. Sumner leaves unnoticed the unanimous assent of all European Governments to the neutral policy of England. The French recognition of belligerent rights was issued on the same day, in the same words; and within two or three weeks every maritime power, including Russia, committed in the same form the same wrong which is exclusively imputed to England. At that time there was little difference of opinion on either side of the Atlantic that the disruption of the American confederation was complete and final. It is true that the conclusion was erroneous; but the Confederacy held undisputed possession of its own territory, and it was evident that, according to the universal opinion, State ties were more binding than Federal allegiance. If any kingdom in the civilized world had been split into two parts in similar circumstances, the American Government would have recognized not only its belligerent rights but its political independence.

The speech itself is from first to last thoroughly consistent in injustice. The secession was, as Mr. Sumner truly says, in the first instance plainly encouraged by the hope that England would recognize the independence of the South. In the cant American phrase, cotton was king, and England would prove her loyalty to her economic sovereign by employing her fleets and armies in aid of the cotton-growing Confederacy. That the expectation was signally disappointed no ignorant person could learn from Mr. Sumner. If a man complained that a capitalist whom he regarded as his friend had advanced money to start against him a trading competitor, it would be thought a sufficient defense that the application had been urgently made and positively refused. In controversies with England, American disputants regard fact and logic with impartial contempt.

In another year the passions which Mr. Sumner stimulates may have partially subsided, or they may have expanded into a declarattion of war and an invasion of Canada. There is perhaps no example of a war undertaken solely for purposes of vengeance, nor would an attempt at territorial conquest be a disinterested expression of sentiment. There is no other quarter in which England is especially vulnerable in a contest with America; but the great resources of the United States, unscrupulously employed, would undoubtedly cause great injury and suffering, not without heavy cost to the wrongdoer. If such a result is to be produced, either by design or by the unforeseen operation of hostile feelings, reasoning would have no effect in averting a lamentable crime and misfortune. From the beginning of the discussion the only hope of a solution was to be found in an appeal to the doctrines of international law, or in the discretion of an indifferent arbitrator. Although the arguments which induced Lord Russell to decline a reference have never been confuted, it is now generally admitted that the concession which was afterwards made by Lord Stanley was judicious; but for every step which the English Government has advanced, the Americans have receded to twice the distance. Short of war it is impossible to go further than Mr. Sumner in a hostile direction.

The London *Spectator* goes elaborately into the subject and winds up in the following self-complacent manner:—

As regards Mr. Sumner's argument to prove that we were guilty of a breach of international right, that we did violate the laws of neutrality in our policy towards the South, we need not say much. Some things he said which are fair arguments to lay before an arbitrator; others he said which seemed to us colored by prejudices and prepossessions so extraordinary that we read them twice before we could credit him with having made any statement so monstrous (such, for instance, as the assertion that the fitting out of the Alabama was as much the fitting out of a hostile expedition "as if she had sailed forth from her Majesty's dockyard"); but the great feature of his speech is that in treating the legal questions he does not even condescend to grapple with any one of the more powerful considerations which tell against him. He ignores the point that the acknowledgment of the fact of belligerency at sea was essential to give the United States the power of blockade in the sense in which they wanted and used it—namely, to stop vessels on the high seas bound to any blockade port. He ignores the fact that the friends of the North felt this so strongly that some of them urged the recognition of belligerency and proclamation of neutrality on the British Government in the interests of the North alone. He ignores altogether the question whether the breach of any municipal law like our Foreign Enlistment act can be rightly made matter of international complaint by a foreign government. He is inconsistent, too, with himself; for while he makes it (not unjustly, as we think) a great charge against us that we were so negligent in executing our own municipal law in the Alabama case, a great part of his accusations rest on the assumption that we should have proceeded, in violation of that municipal law, to stop vessels accused of being intended for Southern privateers, on wholly inadequate and inadmissible evidence which no judge or jury would have listened to for a moment. In short, Mr. Sumner's legal argument is a very poor *ex parte* statement of the United States' case, without even a pretense of a judicial discussion. But, be that as it may, it is too obvious that *ex parte* legal arguments, if they were the best in the world, are not reasons why judgment should go for the pleader without ever hearing the case on the other side. Mr. Sumner has nothing to say which has not been heard a hundred times before, though he supposes a great deal which has also been heard a hundred times before and which seems to us of much greater weight. But what he does say, instead of being put forward as proof that there is something to discuss—for which only it would serve—is unfortunately put forward as proof that there is nothing to discuss—which it not only does not prove, but disproves.

On the whole, Mr. Sumner's speech impresses us very deeply with the necessity there is for greater candor on both sides of the Atlantic. Those who feel keenly as we do the moral strength of Mr. Sumner's case against England ought to favor every opportunity for informally expressing that keen sense of regret and mortification which we heartily believe that the great majority of the people of Great Britain and Ireland entertain with regard to the conduct of the ruling class and the Government during the first four years of the civil war. Those, on the other hand, in America who feel with correspondi ng keenness the utter unreasonableness of such assumptions as Mr. Sumner's—that England committed in this case a conspicuous breach of international law, like the boarding of the Chesapeake or the raid of 1837 into the territory of the United States—should do their best to restrain such unreasonable and self-contradictory demands as Mr. Sumner's, which seem contrary to all the most obvious principles of law. Of course, if we are decided to have been guilty of a breach of international law, let us, by all means, apologize; but to assume the very point of discussion, on the ground that we have certainly been guilty of ill feeling, is as monstrous as it would be for us to ground our own defense on the plea that America has sympathized openly with the Fenian conspirators. Informal national sins must be expiated, if at all, by informal national expressions of regret. We do not ask the Government of the United States to apologize for the sins of its people in relation to the Fenian matter. America cannot ask the Government of England to apologize for the sins of its people in relation to the civil war. If, as we heartily believe, she only even disputable point as regards legal liability is the negligence of the government in permitting the escape of the Alabama, how is it possible to ask us to express formal contrition till it is decided whether even then we were not acting strictly within our legal competence? Mr. Sumner's real grievance, and the real grievance of the Northern people, is that the English Parliament displayed a hearty sympathy with a cause naturally hateful to it, the slavery cause, out of some poor jealousy of the growing power of the North. Well, that is not a breach of international law. By all means let us do what we can to wipe out a blot on English national character which many of us always marvelled at and sorrowed over. But, on the other hand, let the more moderate and sensible statesmen of the United States restrain their sensitive politicians from the undignified weakness of confounding an act of marvellously bad taste and bad feeling—though one which unfortunately is too often imitated by America itself without any formal reproach from us—with an international crime.

The London *Daily News*, a paper of liberal views, of the 1st inst., reviews the speech of Mr. Sumner as follows:—

Mr. Charles Sumner is one of the great orators, if not one of the great statesmen of the United States Senate. He is great in speeches if not in measures, is a power in council if not in action. On any great question his speech is usually looked for, and is read with admiration if not conviction. The material claims Mr. Sumner bases on the old argument. England granted the South belligerent rights "without any of those conditions which are essential perquisites of such a concession." After this premature recognition followed the escape of the Alabama, her reception in our colonial ports, and the negligence which permitted English soil to become in fact the basis of warlike operations against American commerce. These acts form, Mr. Sumner says, the triple cord which binds upon us our liability. They make England responsible for cumulative injuries which, Mr. Sumner says, "stand before us mountain high, with a base as broad as the nation, and a mass as stupendous as the rebellion itself." In round numbers we may reckon that the Alabama claims, according to Mr. Sumner's present estimates, amount to nearly $500,000,000, and Mr. Sumner assures us that "the attempt to close this international debate without a complete settlement is little short of puerile." But it is surely far worse than puerile to carry on a great international debate with such arguments as these. In what court of law could Mr. Sumner get even a hearing for claims which rest on the assumption of profits that might have been made? Yet he not only reckons such prospective profits in his estimate of loss, but adds to them the possible increase which might have taken place during the years of the war. The yet further claim of some $400,000,000 is probably only a rhetorical artifice, which takes the fancy of Americans, but which has on Englishmen only the effect of an anticlimax. Mr. Sumner is always serious, or we might suspect him of poking fun at his countrymen. He has ably stated the American side of the argument on the questions which are allowed to be open between us. He has given expression to that sore feeling which can neither be matter of argument nor of arbitration. But his figures simply remind us of more vulgar and commonplace compensation claims. What would satisfy him? Shall we take the Five-twenties and pay the interest on them? Shall we take one-half the debt and add it to our own? Even then we must add to it an humble apology. Mr. Sumner not only presents a bill of five hundred millions, but demands that we should pay it off on our knees. But such discussions as these are mere waste of time. It is one misfortune of the reopening of this question that it remits the whole dispute to rhetorical discussion by irresponsible persons. Mr. Sumner may represent an influential American opinion on this subject, or he may not; but he does not represent the American Government. We have referred to his speech merely as letting us know what a great rhetorician could make of the argument in audience of the American people. Such discussions can, however, have but one result. They retard the settlement instead of advancing it. They surround a business question with all the complications and distractions of excited feeling. What we want to settle is, how far we are responsible for certain injuries inflicted on American commerce, and when that is settled we will pay the bill.

The London *Times* of the 1st inst. again returns to the subject of the Alabama treaty, after discussing it at length the day previous. In this later article it dwells especially on the neutrality proclamation of her Majesty, and goes on to say:—

The proclamation of neutrality made by the Queen of England in May, 1861, was, according to Mr. Sumner, the source of almost every evil of the war. It placed the rebels in the position of an independent power; it encouraged them to persevere in their treason; it conferred on them, as belligerents, rights they had not previously possessed. Mr. Sumner so far admits the cogency of the arguments urged on this side that he is disposed to confine the offense of England to the recognition of what he calls "ocean belligerency." There is a dominion of the land and a dominion of the ocean; but whatever power the rebels possessed on the land, they were always without power on the ocean. Admitting that they were belligerents on the land, they were never belligerents on the ocean. But what right had we to draw any such distinctions? What we saw clearly was a great conflict on the other side of the Atlantic, which affected every relation of British commerce with the Southern States, and was extended over the ocean and close up to our own waters by the President's proclamation of blockade, under which British ships alleged to meditate the breaking of the blockade could be seized even off our own coasts and taken into American ports. If, as we confidently maintain, the proclamation was justifiable, there is nothing more to be said; but, even were it not so, it would be absurd to argue that the issue of the proclamation caused the blockade-running and so lengthened the war. Blockade-running is not legalized by the Queen's proclamation; on the contrary, it is expressly prohibited, and those guilty of it and the other offenses enumerated are told that they will do so "at their peril and of their own wrong, and will in nowise obtain any protection from us against any liabilities or penal consequences, but will, on the contrary, incur our high displeasure by such conduct." The whole tenor of the proclamation is prohibition, and it is difficult to understand how it can be accused of sanctioning, much less of causing, the very acts against which it was directed. Surely experience is not wanting in America to prove that the recognition of belligerency or the proclamation of neutrality is not necessary to authorize blockade running? It is said, on good authority, that at this very time the Cuban insurgents are being supplied by American vessels, and yet these "rebels" have not received the character of belligerents either on land or ocean. The only real evil inflicted by the proclamation was the position given by it to the Alabama in the ports of the British empire, and this part of the American grievance would have come within the operation of the rejected treaty.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* has also had its say in the matter. In that independent and sophomorish style which it almost invariably affects, it brings in the Irish question with the Alabama claims and Senator Sumner's speech. Here is what the model paper has to say:—

The insults and threats levelled at us from the other side of the Atlantic by one of the most prominent public men in America are echoed at home by a man holding an important public position, while the old standing wounds of Ireland break out in riot and murder, collective and individual, and under circumstances which make it impossible to doubt that there is a close connection between the crimes which we witness, the threats which we hear, and the impression which is created in Ireland by the course of policy which we are pursuing for the express purpose of conciliation. These are facts which ought to make us think a little. What has been and is the cause of these insults? We need not go very far to look for it. It is to be found in the opinion which prevails widely, both in the United States and in Ireland, that the English nation is afraid of them both.

With regard to the Irish, again, many people in this country, some of them men in high authority, have most undoubtedly been frightened, not, as we pointed out the other day, at the prospect of being defeated by an Irish rebellion, but at the prospect of having to suppress it by force, such force being employed to defend some things which are distinctly indefensible. So far we must submit to the imputation of having been afraid. Unwelcome as the truth is, there is no good in denying it. The future, however, is still in our power, and the question whether the English nation ought to permit itself to be insulted is one which, when stated in plain terms, answers itself. Of course no one would say yes to it, but there is considerable reason to fear that many people will give an answer which, though not an affirmative in terms, will have all the effect of one. They will seek, as cowards always do, to avoid the necessity of vindicating their character and position by denying that it has been attacked. They will try to extenuate the importance of such language as Mr. Sumner's, and to deny the significance of such acts as are continually taking place in Ireland. They will treat as an absurdity the notion that any one can suppose that the British nation is frighted, or act upon the supposition of the existence of such a feeling. In a word, they will do their best to induce us all to pocket the affronts put upon us, and to manage matters in such a way as to show as little as possible the nature of the load which we carry in our pockets. This is the well-established and well-understood procedure of every bully and coward who finds himself overmatched; and those who do not wish their country to play that part among the nations of the world would do well to consider how brave men usually act under difficulties. Whatever else they do, they invariably do three things—they acknowledge the existence of their difficulties, take their measure and march straight up to them, with a clear determination in their own minds as to the kind and degree of resistance which they mean to oppose to them. This is the proper course to take in the present instance. We ought clearly to acknowledge that there is danger which, under favorable circumstances, would become pressing, of foreign war with the United States and of civil war in Ireland. It is also true that, except in so far as it puts us morally in a better position, our policy with regard to the Irish Church will for the moment rather aggravate than diminish these dangers. It will be attributed, and not quite incorrectly to fear, and it will thus encourage our enemies. Unfortunate as this is, it is not, as we have already pointed out, an argument against the measure, though it certainly is a consideration which detracts from its value. With regard to the course to be taken for reasserting our position, we can speak only in very general terms. As to Ireland, we clearly ought to punish and suppress in the most determined and unqualified way every act or word which falls within the province of the criminal law; and we shall have abundant opportunities at no very distant date of showing clearly what it is which we do not mean to concede to priests on the one hand or to rebels on the other. With regard to America, mere violent language and outrageous demands made unofficially by individuals, however distinguished, call for no notice on the part of the nation at large. But the line of policy to be followed has the advantage of being perfectly clear, and Mr. Sumner's speech will at least enable our government to draw it with the most unmistakable plainness. We ought to be willing and ready to discuss the question of individual losses immediately caused by any act which can be regarded as negligence on our part; but as to entertaining the question of paying general damages for recognizing the Confederates, we ought to be prepared to fight first, at all hazards and disadvantages.

Women Gymnasts.

Some time ago the Lord Chamberlain of London issued a decree, calling the attention of the managers of metropolitan theatres to the immoral tendencies of the spectacular pieces then being performed, and gave a gentle hint that if they were indulged in much longer he would issue a prohibitory order. Now the *Pall Mall Gazette* comes out and makes the following inquiry:—

Has the Chamberlain or his Commissioner ever seen a band of bounding sisters? They dress in the unembarrassed style which for ages has been the costume of the male acrobat, and which is very like that in which they were born. As they stand in a line with the men, hands on hips, the difference of sex is at first scarce perceptible. Nor, indeed, do they indulge themselves in any reserve of gesture such as might be cherished as a relic of modesty. They form pieces of a pyramid with the men, and when the pyramid is resolving itself to bits, are held by the heels, or distorted in any fashion permitted by the laws of gravitation. It should also be observed that the ladies are subjected to the most perilous portion of the business, for the obvious reason that the spectators have paid their money on an implied understanding of the sort. To do these women justice, they do not shrink from feats that astonish as well as disgust. A few years ago there was only one Menken, and she had a hard time of it if she were as sentimental as her posthumous Sapphics would suggest; but now we have got far beyond the wearisome "Mazeppa."

It is a bad sign when a people hunger after cruel sport, and this female acrobating, if we may use the term, is not only unseemly, but cruel to a degree. If the women are closely watched, it is easy to perceive that their nerves are not fit for the sad work. Behind the grin of the mime there is a look of natural fear and distrust, as if a ghastly finish to the exhibition were constantly in sight. Their limbs, too, the arms especially, tremble when the feat in hand must be repeated or prolonged. And what sort of training do these women undergo, brought up from early girlhood to such a calling?

A TREMENDOUS REPUTATION.

What a Connecticut Paper Says of Fisk, Jr.

From the Hartford Evening Post.

It's a pretty dull day for lawsuits that Mr. James Fisk, Jr., don't sue somebody for $100,000 in damages. And when you come to consider of it a moment, what a reputation this must have been before ever it was fired into! In dimensions how extensive, in purity how immaculate, in brittleness and fragility how sensitive to the breath of suspicion! Imagine this genial creature Fisk spreading out his moral character like a map before the country. Think of the sprightliness with which he jumped from his peddler's cart into Wall street, and commenced unrolling to a gaping universe the mammoth proportions of his personal reputation. It was hardly spread, before a merit-hating, honesty-condemning, and modesty-despising world commenced to throw rotten oranges at it. A shot from Springfield carried away $100,000 worth of it in the twinkling of a bedpost—but the great Fisk hardly missed it. With head over his shoulder, he just said to his attorney, "Bring suit for it," and kept on spreading himself. From some other source—we forget what, for we sat gazing so intently at the character that we hardly noticed whence came the attacks—an offensive missile slammed up against it. James merely said over his shoulder, "Sue him for a hundred thousand," and the suit was brought. Then, as the Fisk stood with his face to the Rocky Mountains and his back to all the ages, inscribing in brazen letters, "James Fisk, Jr.," across the backbone of the continent, Mr. C. S. Bushnell, of New Haven, chucks some decayed fruit at the picture, inflicting damage to the amount of another $100,000, for which suit is immediately brought. Hardly had the papers been served, when, with a ker-whish, ker-slop, the New York *Times* let off a whole bucketful of remarks, damaging the whiteness of the Fisk character to the tune of at least a million—judgment for which amount Mr. Fisk will at some leisure moment slip into court and ask to have entered on his behalf.

Well, it's rather a magnificent spectacle. It exhibits genius, all this. For, Mr. James Fisk, Jr., if we may trust the oath appended to his income returns—and here we mean to step so gently as not to spatter a single cent's worth of mud upon his veracity—was not successful in business last year. He had no income. Under oath he says so. Not a cent of income. He returns one watch. That's all. So having no money, and hard luck, he has set up this magnificent character, the largest and whitest ever spread before the American people, and proposes to take his chances for damages against the little boys who come along rubbing against it, or throwing watermelon rinds at it. With an ordinary degree of success he will make a handsome thing of it. Should he get verdicts in his favor in the suits already begun, they will bring him in from one and a half to two millions, which will keep him through the year comfortably. And as the people keep throwing things at him he has a good prospect of making a living by libel suits for several years to come.

And these things we enjoy. For they make everything lively. But sitting here, thinking it over—wondering at the immensity and the purity of this man's character, admiring the genius with which he makes it profitable to himself as well as beautiful to all the world, and then remembering that it is likely to cost the newspaper press of the country untold millions for the privilege of firing at it—it occurs to us—and we make the suggestion—that the press club together and "buy the whole piece" at a fair valuation. Firing at it at retail prices will impoverish everybody. Let us take what there is left of it at wholesale. Then Mr. Fisk will get it off his hands, which will really be a godsend to him, and we can all have a shy at it at a reasonable cost.

—Florence and William Wright, the "brother and sister" who played the confidence game so extensively in Vermont and Connecticut some time since, have been released from Norwich Jail.

—Why is a dog's tail a great novelty? Because no one ever saw it before.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Disaster in the West—Burning of Six River Steamers at Cincinnati—Eight Lives Supposed to Have Been Lost.

Indians Shot at Fort Hays—An Escape Prevented.

Appointments by the President—His Conference with a Secret Agent from St. Domingo—The Busteed Impeachment.

FROM THE WEST.

Disaster in Cincinnati—Six New River Steamers Burned—Lives Reported Lost.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, May 12—9 A. M.—Six river steamers were burned to the water's edge at their docks on the Ohio river in this city, last night. Several lives are reported lost. The loss, which has not yet been estimated, must be very heavy, as several of the steamers destroyed were new first-class passenger boats. Their names are the Darling, Westmoreland, Mary Erwin, Melnotte, Cheyenne, and Clifton.

[SECOND SPECIAL DESPATCH.]

The Steamers Burned to the Water's Edge—Eight Persons Supposed to Have Been Lost.

CINCINNATI, May 12.—The fire which broke out this morning among the river steamers at this city, which resulted in the total destruction of the boats mentioned, was caused by the upsetting of a lamp in the wash-room of the Clifton. The flames seized at once in the light woodwork of the boat, and in so quick a time did they envelope her that those on board were just able to escape with their lives. From the Clifton the flames extended speedily to the boats that were lying immediately by her side. There are rumors that there were some passengers aboard the Clifton. All lives on board were saved except a deck hand burned to death.

A hand on the Cheyenne says that all aboard were asleep when the fire broke out, and that he is certain that five deck hands aboard were burned to death.

Robert Gamer and wife, colored, were on the landing hunting their son, John Gamer, a lad on the Darling, supposed to be lost. Officers said that four or five men were seen to jump off the Darling and struggle to get ashore; only one succeeded. Skiffs went out to rescue them, but failed. In the midst of the excitement of the occasion it was difficult to get information that is entirely satisfactor yin regard to losses. The following is the estimate placed on the boats, exclusive of cargo:—Clifton, $25,000; Westmoreland, $20,000; Mary Erwin, $6000: Darling, $15,000; Melnotte, $5000; Cheyenne, $25,000.

At half-past 3 o'clock all that remained of the steamers was their blackened hulks, in which the fire was sullenly burning. The Darling was not entirely consumed, but whatever remained of the wheel-house and other parts of the boat stood up like monuments to mark the place where all that is beautiful in boat mechanism had in a short time been consumed. The scene immediately in front of the wharf presented a spectacle too sad to describe. Six boats side by side were in ruins. Others had fled to escape the flames. It was perhaps the saddest scene they had ever been witnessed in the marine history of Cincinnati.

Attempt of Indian Prisoners to Escape from Fort Hays—The Chief "Big Head" and two Warriors Shot.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, May 12.—A discharged soldier, who has just arrived here from Fort Hays, gives an account of the attempt made by the Indian prisoners confined there to escape. Last Sunday, while Captain Howard, Adjutant of the 5th Infantry, was changing guard and was entering the door, he was felled to the floor by a chief. At the same time a squaw who was rushing upon him with a knife to stab him was shot down by the guard. The sergeant of the guard, named Hogan, of Company G, same regiment, was stabbed in the back and severely injured, and the guard, in self-defense, fired into them, and killed two Indians, including the chief Big Head, and wounding one or two more, which had the effect of restoring quiet. The Indians were all armed with knives.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Postmasters Appointed.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The President has appointed the following named Postmasters:—

Samuel O. Upham, at Watham, Mass.; William Warland, at Andover, Mass., Henry A. Hellerman, at Hudson, N. Y.; David Boynton, at Haverhill, Mass.; John N. Myler, at Allegheny, Pa.

St. Domingo Again.

Mr. Fabens, confidential agent of St. Domingo, had a long interview recently with the President on the affairs of that republic.

Meeting of the House Judiciary Committee.

Representative Bingham, the Chairman, has called a meeting of the House Judiciary Committee for Tuesday morning, May 18, in Washington, and requests members to be punctual in attendance, even if no other notice than this shall reach them. It is supposed the object of the meeting is in relation to the Busteed impeachment inquiry.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, May 12—A. M.—Consols, 92⅝ for money and 92⅝ for account. United States Five-twenties quiet at 78. Stocks quiet; Erie Railroad, 19¾; Illinois Central, 96¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 24¾.

LIVERPOOL, May 12—A. M.—Cotton is a shade firmer; middling uplands, 11¼d.; middling Orleans, 11¾d.; the sales of to-day are estimated at 8000 bales. Shipments from Bombay to the 7th instant since last report, 37,000 bales.

Corn, 26s. 9d. for new.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, May 12—P. M.—United States 5-20s, 78¾. Stocks steady; Erie, 19¾; Illinois Central, 96.

HAVRE, May 12.—Cotton unchanged for both on the spot and afloat.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

A Train Off the Track.

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., May 12.—The 8·45 train from Portland for Boston ran off the track between North Berwick and South Berwick. The cause of the accident is not known. The engineer, fireman, and one lady passenger were severely injured. Several others were slightly injured.

Fire in South Sandwich—A Negro Man Burned to Death.

SANDWICH, May 12.—The house, store, and goods of Herman C. Crocker, at South Sandwich, were totally destroyed by fire last night. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

Silvan Johnson, colored, aged about seventy, was burned to death at Herring Pond yesterday, while attempting to put out a bonfire.

FROM THE MINING DISTRICT.

Condition of Things—List of the Mines Abandoned.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

MAUCH CHUNK, May 12.—The latest advices received this morning from the strike of the coal miners present about the same condition of affairs as previously reported. The following is a list of mines known to be abandoned:—All the mines in Schuylkill, Beaver Meadow, Hazleton, and Lehigh counties. In Wilkesbarre the Mineral Spring, Hillman & Son's, Enterprise, and a portion of Sugar Notch mines have ceased operations.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 12.—Stocks steady. Gold, 138⅛; Exchange, 109½. 5-20s, 1862, 119¼; do. 1864, 115⅛; do. 1865, 116⅛; new, 117⅜; do. 1867, 117⅜; 10-40s, 108⅜; Missouri 6s, 89¼; New York Central, 181¼; Reading, 96½; Hudson River, 158; Michigan Central, 128¾; Michigan Southern, 106¾; Illinois Central, 145½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 93¼; Cleveland and Toledo, 106½; Chicago and Rock Island, 131¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 154½.

BALTIMORE, May 12.—Cotton—better feeling in the market, but not quotably higher; sales at 28c. Flour—the market favors buyers; Howard Street superfine, $5·50@6·25; do. extra, $6·25@8; do. family, $8@10; City Mills superfine, $5·50@6·25; do. extra, $6·50@8·25; do. family, $8·50@11·25; Western superfine, $5·25@6; do. extra, $6@7·50; do. family, $8@8·75. Wheat dull and weak; sales of fair to good red at $1·50@1·65. Corn dull; prime white, 80@81c.; yellow, 82@83c. Oats unchanged. Rye dull and nominal. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Mess Pork, $31·75. Bacon—rib sides, 16¾c.; clear sides, 17½c.; shoulders, 14¼c.; hams, 19@21c. Lard, 19@19½c. Whisky very firm and scarce at 98c. and is held at 99c.

NEW YORK, May 12.—Cotton active at 28¼@28¾. Flour firmer, and advanced 5@10c.; State, $5·85@6·95; Western, $5·85@8; Southern, $6·70@12. Wheat firmer and advanced 1 cent; quotations are nominal. Corn firmer; mixed Western at 81@82½c. for new, and 86c. for old. Oats lower at 86½. Beef quiet. Pork dull; new mess $30·75@30·87½. Lard dull; steam rendered, 18@18½c. Whisky quiet.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 12.—Flour is in light export demand and steady at $4·37½@5·25. Wheat—choice lots wanted at $1·50@1·55. Legal tenders, 74.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendenning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	181½	West. Union Tel.	43½
N. Y. and Erie R.	30½	Cleve. & Toledo	107½
Ph. and Rea. R.	96½	Toledo & Wabash.	75½
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	107½	Mil. & St. Paul R. c.	77¾
Cle. and Pitt. R.	93	Mil. & St. Paul R. p.	86¾
Chi. and N. W. com.	89½	Adams Express	61¼
Chi. and N. W. pref.	102½	Wells, Fargo & Co.	35
Chi. and R. I. R.	131½	United States	62½
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	155½	Tennessee 6s, new	66¼
Pacific Mail Steam.	92	Gold	138½

Market steady.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Allison and Ludlow.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Joseph Droll, charged with the murder of Caspar Weis, the jury was completed this morning, and the trial commenced. It appears that on the night of March 6 last the prisoner and deceased met in a beer saloon at Thirty-first and Jefferson streets, and engaged in an angry discussion with each other. From the saloon they went to the street and fought; and in the struggle the deceased received a blow upon the head, from the effects of which he died a few days afterwards at the German Hospital. Charles W. Hoffner and Edgar M. Chipman, Esqs., represent the prisoner.

District Court, No. 1—Judge Thayer.

James B. Smith and wife vs. —— ——, with notice to John Lancaster. An action on mortgage. On trial.

District Court, No. 2—Judge Hare.

Jeremiah Rhoads vs. George H. Beaumont. An action of ejectment to try the title to real estate. On trial.

—The Egyptian ladies in the days of the early Pharaohs had many of the toilet articles now in use among fashionable ladies.

—Iowa rejoices in the discovery of large beds of iron ore and coal in Warren county.

—Rumble, the English engineer, sentenced to eighteen months' hard labor for procuring a Government contract, is the man who connived at the escape of the Confederate pirate Rappahannock to warns the close of the Rebellion.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Wednesday, May 12, 1869.

The easy condition of our banks continues to act favorably on the loan market, which is without any change either in tone or rates. Call loans remain rather quiet at 5@7 per cent. on Government and miscellaneous collaterals, and discounts at 6@8 per cent for first-class paper. In Government bonds there has been more firmness in the home than in foreign markets for several weeks, which was doubtless the effect of a false impression among the brokers as to the disposal of the bond purchases by Mr. Boutwell. The announcement has just been made that the withdrawal may be final or temporary, just as the wants of the Treasury may demand, and that meanwhile the interest alone on those withdrawn will be saved. The effect of this thunderbolt has been a sensible weakening of the market. Though this new plan may subject the Secretary to much unjust criticism in case of resale, we cannot help regarding it in a favorable light, as the best under the circumstances.

Governments are weak, and so far, have declined about ⅛ per cent. on opening prices. Gold is firm, and without fluctuations from the opening figure, which was 138½.

There was a firmer feeling in the Stock market, and a good business was effected.

In State loans there were sales of first series at 104½. City 6s were stronger, selling at 101¾ for the new, and 98 for the old issues. The Lehigh gold loan improved, selling at 95¼.

Reading Railroad was unusually active, and advanced ⅝, closing at 48¼; Pennsylvania was steady at 57¼@57⅝; Catawissa Railroad preferred sold at 33⅞, ex-div.; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad at 30⅝, closing at 30⅜; Lehigh Valley Railroad at 56; and North Pennsylvania Railroad at 35¼, b. o.

In Canal shares nothing was done; 32 was bid for Lehigh Navigation, and 47½ for Delaware Division.

Coal shares attract but little attention. 4¼ was offered for New York and Middle; 5¼ for Shamokin; and 6 for Fulton.

In Bank stocks the only transactions were in North America at 235, and Manufacturers' at 29⅝.

Passenger Railway stocks were without change. Hestonville sold at 13¼ b. o. 46½ was bid for Second and Third; 71 for Tenth and Eleventh; 27 for Spruce and Pine, and 61 for West Philadelphia.

Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s, '81, 120@120¼; 5-20s of 1862, 119¾@119¾; do., 1864, 115⅛@115⅜; do., Nov., 1865, 116¼@116½; do., July, 1865, 117⅛@117⅜; do., 1867, 117⅛@117¾; do., 1868, 117⅜@117⅝; 10-40s, 108¾@108⅞. Pacific, 106⅜@106⅝. Gold, 138¼.

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	138¼	11·15 A. M.	138¼
10·55 "	138¼	12·10 P. M.	138¼

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street.

FIRST BOARD.

$500 Leh gold l.	96	8 sh Manufac Bk.	29½
$1000 do.	b3. 95½	100 sh Read R.	c. 48¾
$500 do.	96	200 do.	.is.b30. 48¾
$500 do.	.85wn. 96	300 do.	.is.b30. 48¾
$500 do.	96	100 do.	c. 48¾
$8000 Pa 6s, Inclined Plane loan	105	200 do.	.is. 48¾
		200 do.	.s10. 48¾
$2000 Pa 6s, 2 se.	2d. 106	100 do.	.s30. 48
$4000 do. 3 ser.	.is. 107⅛	200 do.	.s10wn. 48¼
$1000 Leh V new bs.		200 do.	.b30. 48 3-16
Cp.	95⅛	25 sh Penna RR.	57⅝
$5000 do.	.Sat. 95⅛	50 do.	.c&p. 57⅛
3300 City 6s, New	101⅛	40 do.	.is. 57⅛
$200 do.	c. 101⅛	100 do.	.opg&1. 57⅛
$3000 do.	.is. 101⅜	200 do.	.b30. 57⅛
6 sh Bk N Am.	235	84 do.	.opg&1. 57⅛
200 sh Phil & E.	is.c. 30⅛	38 do.	.is. 57⅛
100 do.	.b60. 30⅛	52 do.	.c&p. 57⅛
100 do.	.b30. 30⅛	148 do.	.opg&1. 57⅛
100 do.	.b10. 30⅛	29 do	allotm'ts. 57
100 do.	.s10wn. 30⅛	100 sh Cata Pf.	.b5. 33⅛
200 do.	.s30. 30⅛	13 sh Leh Val.	.is. 56
100 do.	30⅛		

The New York Money Market.

The New York *Herald* says:—

"The principal feature of interest in Wall street to-day was the inauguration of the new order of things consequent upon the consolidation of the several stock boards. The change was made easily and without disturbance to the business interests of the street, although it was felt before the day was out that the plan of abolishing calls entirely upon the speculative stocks was objectionable in many respects. Late in the afternoon, at the meeting of the Governing Committee, a special committee of five was appointed to complete the regulations for the new Stock Exchange, to whom these objections being urged, it is stated they decided to have two calls in the Long Room each day of the speculative stocks, commencing with to-morrow morning.

"Dealings in the Gold and Government markets to-day turned mainly upon the announcement made in the morning papers that Secretary Boutwell did not intend applying any bonds purchased by him to the creation of a sinking fund, but might reissue them. The immediate effect of this was to harden gold, which, opening at 137⅛, rapidly and steadily advanced to 138⅜, whence it fell off again to 138⅛, rallying later, however, and closing in the Gold Room at 3 o'

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

GRANT'S POLITICAL CAREER.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Grant's career in politics recalls already certain of the striking points of his career in war, and his military history supplies material for the most likely judgment of his future. He blundered at first. He was beaten sometimes so tremendously that almost any other soldier would have lost heart, and, facing to the right about, brought off the demoralized fragments of an army. McDowell at the last minute of Bull Run was nothing like so badly beaten as Grant was on the first day at Shiloh, and the force that McClellan hustled to Harrison's landing was one flushed with victory and conscious strength, infinitely superior in every respect to the force with which Grant still held his lines on that first day. One general retreats with a splendid army, that moves away from the enemy against its will, and the other crushes the enemy with a force that hardly hangs together. Without disposition to disparage Grant's military achievements, it is still clear that he gained many battles under a rule hinted at by Napoleon, who said that at the last it was only a question who would run away first. Grant always stayed. His tenacity turned the tables. He always considered that the force that had worked him down to nearly nothing had in doing this worked itself down to about the same figure, and things were still even. He could think of the enemy's distress as well as of his own. He was able so far to command his thoughts that he could lose sight of everything but the grand object, and he ever desired to save his army from the ruin of retreat. Some generals had their retreats so beautifully planned out before the battle that they could not bear to close it in any other way.

In all this is seen a man having faith in himself and faith in the chapter of accidents, able to apply the ordinary methods and modes of common sense to problems of the very highest importance, knowing that victory and defeat are often so near alike that one must wait to distinguish between the two, and be willing to wait—a man not thin-skinned, receiving no impression from defeat, and only fighting on. Here is a man, then, who can learn by experience, and can stand the necessary experience, not only without exhaustion, but without perturbation. The problems of our political lives are not the most difficult ones. Indeed, the average man of our political system is far from being a wonder of intellectual power, and it is no great compliment to Grant to say that he is decidedly above this average. Nay, we cannot readily call up in thought any single man of public life who is so out of the ordinary proportion, so much above the average ability, that a comparison of him with Grant would sound extravagant, and we can call up a multitude of pigmies far below him, yet successful in politics. Grant, we take it, is quite equal to any science that could be mastered by those great chosen men of the Senate—our foreign ministers. Neither do we believe that any of the great politicians in the Cabinet quite dwarf him. Even in the Senate we have not seen the man that makes us ashamed of Grant. Grant is equal to any of these men—greatly superior to the majority, and needs only the experience of their operations to beat them on their own ground. Epaminondas, by beating the Spartans, taught them how to beat him, and Grant will learn the trade of politics in that Spartan way.

A WEST INDIAN UTOPIA.

From the N. Y. Times.

The "latest intelligence by mail" from St. Domingo represents everything there to be in a state of blissful tranquillity and luxurious richness, hardly to be looked for this side of the Isles of the Blest. According to this rose-colored story (of which Mr. Banks himself need not have been ashamed) "the country is very quiet," the "crops are abundant, particularly tobacco" (that seductive creature comfort), "the people are orderly and inoffensive," "no hostile expeditions" against the Dominican Government have been even "heard of at the capital." President Baez "is considered by the majority of the people to be the wisest and most moderate ruler who has been at the head of the Government for many years past," and last, but not least, in this grand climax of terrestrial felicity, "the natives consider annexation to the United States the greatest blessing which could occur."

All this at San Domingo, on or about April 18. In view of such a state of mundane happiness, greater than is vouchsafed to most of mortals, are we right to annex this West Indian Utopia? Are we morally and politically fit to bring it under our wing? Ought we to remove this people from the wise and beneficent Baez, and expose them to the wiles of Washington and the temptations of Tammany? Ought we not rather, in simple humanity, to let these unsophisticated islanders alone, to enjoy their peace and harmony, or, at utmost, prepare ourselves, by a long course of political monasticism and flagellation, to be annexed to them?

Meanwhile, however, we have had by Havana telegraph some different news; that, so far from the country being "very quiet," it is agitated with political disorder and convulsed with revolution; that, so far from the people being "orderly and inoffensive," they are prone, yea, habituated to insurrection; that so far from "no hostile expedition having been heard of," Cabral is in arms and leading a powerful force against his old foe; that, so far from the people being "in complete harmony with the administration of President Baez," some of them have lately defeated his troops in a pitched battle, with heavy loss. And, in fine, whereas we are now told that "the people of all parties, occupations and creeds are anxious for early annexation to the United States," and again that "the natives consider annexation the greatest blessing which could occur" it was only the other day that, when one of our ships-of-war appeared to coal in the Bay of Samana, "the greatest excitement and anxiety were manifested," we are told, lest the event "portended annexation." We know also that Cabral and his followers are specially opposed to any sale or bargaining of Dominican territory.

On which side the more canards are published, and whether the Dominicans do or do not want to be annexed, it is very hard at this distance to decide; but it is clear that the latter must all make up their minds on the subject before we undertake to act.

GEN. BUTLER AND THE N. O. "TIMES."

From the N. O. Republican.

The New Orleans *Times* calls General Butler the "Mephistophiles" of Congress, and upbraids him with his heartlessness during the war, where it rejoices that he "acquired the unenviable synonym of Beast." The *Times* was brought into existence by parties who got their first thriving under the administration of General Butler in this city. It never failed or swerved in allegiance to the ideas inaugurated here by the General so long as it paid. When those ideas ceased to pay a few years ago, none so unfailing and unswerving to other views as the *Times*. If the true but secret sense of a majority of the people of New Orleans could be taken to-day on the subject of the ability, correctness, and beneficial results of General Butler's public administration of the affairs of this city, we believe the *Times*, voting in the negative, would find itself in a sorry minority. Under his wise military rule the terrible sufferings of the poor of the city were much alleviated; all crime and lawless abuses promptly put an end to, while the finances and credit of the city were made as good as any in the country; all this, and much more in the way of providing for the sanitary condition of the city more effectively than it had ever been done before or since, giving food to those in actual want, and generally looking after the peace, interest, and comfort of all well-conducted citizens, the people secretly feel and know he did, despite the accusation of heartlessness brought against him by our contemporary. Whatever certain parties, politicians and the like here and elsewhere, may say against General Butler, it does not become the people of New Orleans, or those who profess to represent their feelings, to inveigh too heavily against him. He was in a position here where, had he not possessed the enlarged and liberal views of a statesman and humanitarian, instead of the mean, despicable disposition the *Times* would have us believe, he might have inflicted untold sufferings and agony upon the city which was so bitterly opposed to him in political and social feelings. All honor, say we, to General Butler, at least for his conduct here, which, when history shall be impartially written, will be pronounced able and magnanimous.

A NEW FORM OF SLAVERY.

From the Washington National Intelligencer.

In many respects the negro is as much a slave to-day as he was six years ago. Nine-tenths of them are enrolled in the Loyal Leagues, and are bound by oaths to obey their superiors and masters. They move like sheep, and dare not disobey under peril of persecution in their business, social ostracism, and personal violence, even to the taking of life. The few negroes who, some years ago, in Virginia, undertook to act independently and vote with the conservatives, were set upon and barely escaped with their lives. We thus see a most slavish despotism erected over the African. If he has manhood in him he rarely dares to assert it. The only difference is that he has changed his master. Once probably he had a gentleman for his master, and not unlikely an indulgent and liberal one, who, while he exacted compulsory labor from him, respected his feelings, and was his firm friend and well-wisher. Now, instead of a gentleman whom he can respect to control him, he is completely managed and owned by creatures who are the very opposite of gentlemen—men selfish, rapacious, cunning, and unscrupulous, using the negro for their own advantage, and ready to throw him off the day after the election. Of the two forms of slavery surely the first is the least degrading to the black man. In the old days the better class of negroes were very solicitous to be owned by gentlemen. They did not relish the idea of falling into the hands of mean and vulgar whites for masters. A little of this sensibility would just now be very appropriate. Let them throw off the slavery of the Leagues and the carpet-baggers. This is the first step to elevate the black race.

"WOMAN IN THE LYCEUM."

From the N. Y. Tribune.

In the pretty theatre of the Union League Club, on Monday night, Miss Kate Field had her bright excuse for being—for being a lecturer, we mean. It seemed to us a sign of the times that a very fashionable audience, in very fashionable clothes, filled this most fashionable of assembly-rooms, to hear a woman speak. For, though Mrs. Lucy Stone instructs conventions, and Miss Anna Dickinson delights mass-meetings, feminine oratory is still mentioned with condescension, and the feminine orater has not, in these latter days, been considered "the thing." We say in these latter days, for our most conservative tourist is confronted at Padua by the statue of Elena Cornaro, lecturer on philology and professor of six languages in the unrivaled University of her time. Clotilda Zambroni was almost as appalling, yet her age endured her with philosophy. And no hint comes down to us that Deborah was counted strong-minded by her neighbors, though she judged the people, and wrote history. In America, where the logical result of our national formula of equal rights is the perfect freedom of woman, as of man, to do any work, to achieve any success which natural endowments make possible, it seems an odd thing that women have not long ago settled beyond dispute their claim that ability decides the question of fitness. That it is by no means settled is proved by the discussion everywhere provoked—in newspapers, in magazines, in legislatures, in pulpits. Nay, the lecture of Monday night was a protest against the prevailing sentiment in respect to women's work.

The one poisoned shaft which has been flung at all women who asserted that noble work undertaken for noble ends was neither man's work nor woman's work, but *human* work, a thing higher than either, is the epithet "*unfeminine*." It is what the subtle professor calls a *polarized* word, which has come to represent certain things which in no wise belong to it. Now, if he could *depolarize* the word, we should have some hope of testing the thing it misrepresents. To be feminine is to be gentle, modest, truthful, pure, intuitive. It is not to be idle, extravagant, silly, vain, thoughtless, showy, empty. Now let us question the occasion. A lecturer asks us to hear some thoughts which seem to her to have a certain social significance. We go, paying our dollar at the door, as we should pay it to hear the full-throated Parepa. So far, nothing unfeminine. The lady enters quietly, as she would enter her own drawing-room, appearing, with exquisite breeding, on the very stroke of the clock. Certain famous orators and singers might ponder to advantage this leaf of her behavior-book. Her audience is pleased to see her, and she looks pleased that she gives pleasure. Unless floating robes, and soft ribbons, and the breath of flowers, and easy, and grace, are unfeminine, she has not yet offended. In a low, thoroughly-trained voice, she reads her essay. But it is such reading as we do not often hear. The airy, conversational tone; the pure enunciation; the absolute, and, alas! unusual justice meted out to worthy, but too often unacknowledged vowels; the entire absence of preaching on the one hand and of flippancy on the other—are these unfeminine? The reader says, in effect, that since the platform offers room and pay to women, and since nature, however mistaken, seems very positively to have bestowed on women special oratorical gifts, it appears to her a waste of forces that the lyceum should not be as unquestioned a field for women as for men. And she supports her theory with arguments, scriptural, logical, economical, and social. St. Paul and Adam Smith amiably push on the car of her triumph, literature and history are tributary to her, and small elves of wit and imagination cover with fantastic garlands those heavy weights, and make even St. Paul less convincing than Artemas Ward.

We confess that at the end of an hour and a quarter we had not been shocked, alarmed, nor harrowed up. The landmarks of our fathers seemed to us reasonably secure. No vision of hundreds of thousands of women rushing madly to the platform, to the State House, to the editorial room, to push us from our stools, appalled us. We did not even feel that the country was done for. On the other hand, we did wonder why we were surprised at the success of the lecturer and the satisfaction of the audience.

Has it not been, in part, the fault of the pioneers of this reform, that the reform has suffered unnecessary obloquy? There are names among those of women specially known as woman's rights women which represent a courage like Joan of Arc's, a steadfast endurance like Mary Patten's. But many of the representative women seem to us to have committed the very offenses they most vehemently denounce. Man was a tyrant, exacting, ungenerous, fierce, cruel, determined. And in speech most exacting, ungenerous, fierce, cruel, and determined, they demanded his overthrow. A conservative world, which did not perhaps love King Log, nevertheless stood in mortal terror of King Stork, and the dynasty remained in power. Now insidious voices whisper here and there, "King Log is not so bad, but let us have a Queen Log, too." And there seems a reasonable hope that Her Majesty will soon be enthroned. It is fine women who must conquer her kingdom for her—women who love the graces and adornments of life, and who move in an atmosphere of refinement, while yet they have unflinching courage and the power of self-renunciation. For, after all, women can take only what men confer, since men are in authority. And it seems to us that when men and women meet in friendly conference and say, "Come, now, let us *reason* together," they are not far from finding very noble truth.

It is because Miss Field takes up her work with quietness and courtesy, because she does not denounce, nor bully, nor demand, because she illustrates her belief that any woman, like any man, appearing as a public speaker, is bound to give her hearers the highest result of her culture, that her appearance on the platform is earnestly to be welcomed. When more women from our well-bred society are ready to do zealously and openly the work which lies ready to their hand, whether it be bonnet-making, or essay-writing, or lecture-reading, the malediction of Timon of Athens will fall less witheringly—"If there sit twelve women at the table, let a dozen of them be—as they are."

CUBA AND THE "TRIBUNE."

From the N. Y. World.

Two things (to mention just now no more) are desirable in the making of a great metropolitan political newspaper. One is that its managers should be able to collect the news of the day on subjects of interest to the public; the other is that, in interpreting and coordinating the news of the day to a political end, they should be guided by some recognizable code of political principles.

We fancy the *Tribune* will hardly question either of these propositions. But what shall we say of the *Tribune*, these propositions being admitted?

Hardly a week ago, the *World* collected and published, alone in the New York press, full and accurate reports of the preparations made and making in this port to fit out expeditions for intervening illegally in the struggle which is now waging in Cuba. These reports were of the highest practical interest, as well to our own citizens and Government as to the rest of the world. It is understood, we believe, that the United States still have a government of some kind; and that the nature and the administration of our laws, local and general, national and international, are topics worth enlightening the country upon. What the *World* had the enterprise and the ability to secure in the way of home news about these topics as affected by the insurrection in Cuba, the *Tribune*, lacking the enterprise and the ability to secure, contented itself with decrying as a "sensational" invention and imposture. This was not civil, neither was it intelligent. For, lo! ere a week has ended the *Tribune* finds itself compelled to recognize the accuracy of the accounts given by the *World*. Instead of handsomely acknowledging its own defeat and our triumph, the *Tribune*, we regret to say, makes wry faces and drivels about us as "Dulce's spies"—beings whose malignant souls, breathing hate to all who strike for freedom with a capital F, delight to prepare dark death by the garrote and cruel chains on Ceuta's rock-bound shore for the "hundreds of our boys who have left mothers and sisters behind them" to aid in liberating Cuba. But for the *World*, the *Tribune* never would have known that "hundreds of our boys" had left mothers and sisters behind them for any such purpose. But for the *World*, in all human probability the first news which either the *Tribune* or the United States Government would have had of these expeditions, in regard to which we have now made it possible for the Government to act understandingly, would have come to us from the sinking of the ships and the capture of their crews by the Spanish iron-clads off the Cuban coast. Let this, however, pass. The *Tribune*'s twaddle about the *World* is only worth noting as an adequate, though an angry, confession of its own incapacity to secure and collect the really important news of the day.

Quite another and a larger interest attaches to the *Tribune*'s comments upon the Cuban question and the relations to that question of the American Government and people. Substantially, the *Tribune* also adopts the atrocious creed just beginning to be avowed by Wendell Phillips and other fanatics of his class, that whatever any people is strong enough to do that it has a right to do. To this complexion has the higher-law doctrine come at last. The party which palavered its way into power by playing on the people's faith in God, and Justice, and Equality; by snuffling the Golden Rule on the floors of Congress while it set homesteads on fire in the mountains of Virginia; and chanting hymns to the Prince of Peace while it prepared the avatar of new Attilas and Alarics, now, having attained power, turns shamelessly around upon mankind and declares that it recognizes no law but its own passions, no principle save its own interests. This is, in truth, but the logical outcome of its original pretensions. The "higher law" in the last resort means, and can only mean, the personal belief, desire, or purpose of some one man or of some one set of men. While those who hold this law which they make for themselves to be more sacred than any law made for them are in a minority, they are martyrs. When they get into a majority they are tyrants. The *Tribune* and its party, in their dealings with the South since the war, have played the tyrant in precisely the same spirit in which before the war they played the martyr. In their dealing with the Cuban question, they are playing as yet neither the tyrant nor the martyr, but merely the hypocrite. Under the pretense of a profound "sympathy" with those who in Cuba are imitating our own defeated brethren of the South, they are doing their worst to fan in the popular heart of this country the lowest and the most dangerous of popular passions, the lust of territory merely as territory, contempt of law and international rights, recklessness of human life, and the degrading thirst of illicit gain. They chuckle when the charlatan Banks, one of their chosen "moral" guides and leaders, is baptized by Grant as the "great filibuster." They are ready to brand the victory of the Union before all the world as an immoral triumph of brute force, fit now to be used by and made subservient to the vulgar and sordid ambitions of empire. The political teachings of such a party and of its leading organs are a direct provocation to crime in its petty and personal as well as in its larger and national forms. They tend directly to that condition of moral anarchy which a great ethical writer has denounced by telling us that "it is better to live where nothing is lawful than where all things are lawful."

The spirit which thinks swindling a matter of no consequence if its result be the building of a railway three thousand miles long, and buccaneering a bagatelle if it leads to our getting possession of Cuba without paying for it, may wear the garb of George Fox and speak with the speech of Bunyan, but it is the spirit, for all that, of Robert Macaire on the highway and of Timour in the Cabinet.

CHAMPION SAFES!

UNSUCCESSFUL BURGLARY.

LETTER OF MESSRS. DAVID DOWS & CO.

NEW YORK, April 10, 1869.

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,

No. 251 Broadway.

Gents:—On the night of the 22d ultimo, our store, No. 20 South street, was entered, and a desperate attempt made by burglars upon one of your safes in our counting-room.

The key to the safe in which we kept our securities was locked inside of our fire-proof book safe, the doors of which were literally cut to pieces; from this they obtained the key to the other safe and opened it. Fortunately we had one of your Burglar-Proof Banker's Chests inside, in which our valuables were deposited. This they went to work at with a will, and evidently used up all their time and tools in vain attempts to force it. The night was dark and stormy, and the fact of their knowing where our key was kept shows that their plans were well matured. They tried wedging the door and body of the Chest, and the faithful safe bears evidence of the labor and skill devoted to the work. All was useless, and it is with great satisfaction we report that upon opening it we found our securities *all safe*, and can therefore cheerfully indorse the Burglar-Proof work recommended by you.

You will please send the new safe purchased by us to our counting-house, and take the old one, to show that some safes are still manufactured worthy of the name.

DAVID DOWS & CO.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

CHAMPION SAFES,

NO. 629 CHESNUT STREET,

4 17 4ptf PHILADELPHIA.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of ADELIA HASSE.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the separate account of GEORGE W. HASSE, one of the executors of the last will and testament of ADELIA HASSE, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, May 19, A. D. 1869, at eleven (11) o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 406 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
5 7fmw6t* WILLIAM D. BAKER, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of MARY M. HOFFNER, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of FREDERICK C. SMITH, Administrator of Estate of MARY M. HOFFNER, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, May 17, 1869, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the office of E. H. THARP, No. 32 S. THIRD Street, in the city of Philadelphia. 5 5wfm5t

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of PRISCILLA BARNHURST, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the final account of J. HALL ROHRMAN and JOHN BARNHURST, Executors of estate of PRISCILLA BARNHURST, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, May 11, A. D. 1869, at eleven (11) o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 406 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
4 30 fmw5t* WILLIAM D. BAKER, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of WILLIAM GRUNDLOCK, deceased.
The auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of CATHARINE GRUNDLOCK, Administratrix of WILLIAM GRUNDLOCK, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, May 18, 1869, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his Office, No. 32 S. THIRD Street, in the city of Philadelphia. SAMUEL B. HUEY, Auditor.
5 5 wfm3t

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BUREAU VERITAS

(FRENCH LLOYDS).

INTERNATIONAL REGISTER FOR CLASSIFICATION OF VESSELS.

THE REGISTER VERITAS, containing the Classification of Vessels surveyed in the Continental, British and American ports, for the year 1869, is FOR SALE by the Agents in New York.

ALF MERIAN & CO.,
4 26 No. 49 EXCHANGE PLACE.

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POPULAR ENCYCLOPEDIA,

A DICTIONARY OF UNIVERSAL KNOWLEDGE,

T. ELLWOOD ZELL, Publisher,

Nos. 17 and 19 South SIXTH Street,

3 27 s3m PHILADELPHIA.

THE FAMILY DOCTOR.—A DICTIONARY OF DOMESTIC MEDICINE AND SURGERY, Especially adapted for family use.
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Illustrated with upwards of One Thousand Illustrations, crown 8vo., cloth, 750 pages and an Appendix, $2 50; half morocco, $4. Agents wanted. Apply to
GEORGE GEBBIE,
4 23 1m No. 730 SANSOM Street.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—How to Live, and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post-paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, Jr., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia 2 3

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CARRIAGE BUILDERS,

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Invite all in need of any kind of CARRIAGES to call and see their large assortment before purchasing, as they intend selling at

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SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,

THIRTY YEARS TO RUN,

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Lake Superior and Mississippi River Railroad Company.

THEY ARE A FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BOND, FREE OF UNITED STATES TAX, SECURED BY ONE MILLION SIX HUNDRED AND THIRTY-TWO THOUSAND ACRES OF CHOICE LANDS,

And by the Railroad, its Rolling Stock, and the Franchises of the Company.

A DOUBLE SECURITY AND FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT IN EVERY RESPECT,

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E. W. CLARK & CO.,
NO. 35 S. THIRD STREET,

Fiscal Agents of the Lake Superior and Mississippi River Railroad Company. 3 10 6ot4p

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5 11 1m PHILADELPHIA.

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OF

JAY COOKE & CO.,

Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street,

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Dealers in all Government Securities.

Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.

A Liberal Difference allowed.

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Interest Allowed on Deposits.

COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.

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GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY

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BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards from the Philadelphia Office. 12

CITY WARRANTS

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,

No. 20 South THIRD Street,

4 2 PHILADELPHIA.

LEDYARD & BARLOW

HAVE REMOVED THEIR

LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE

TO

No. 19 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

And will continue to give careful attention to collecting and securing CLAIMS throughout the United States, British Provinces, and Europe.

Sight Drafts and Maturing Paper collected at Bankers' Rates. 1 28 6m

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS,

Philadelphia and New York.

DEALERS IN UNITED STATES BONDS, and MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGE,

Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms.

ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON

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B. METZLER, S. SOHN & CO., Frankfort.
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And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credit Available Throughout Europe.

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B. K. JAMISON & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

P. F. KELLY & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds,

AT CLOSEST MARKET RATES.

N.W. Corner THIRD and CHESNUT Sts

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 2 11 3m

STERLING & WILDMAN,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 110 S. THIRD St., Phila.,

Special Agents for the Sale of

Danville, Hazleton, and Wilkesbarre Railroad

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

Dated 1867, due in 1887. Interest Seven Per Cent., payable half yearly, on the first of April and first of October, clear of State and United States taxes. At present these bonds are offered at the low price of 89 and accrued interest, in currency.

Pamphlets containing Maps, Reports, and full information on hand for distribution, and will be sent by mail on application.

Government Bonds and other Securities taken in exchange at market rates.

Dealers in Stocks, Bonds, Loans, Gold, etc. 5 7 1m

UNION AND CENTRAL PACIFIC

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BOUGHT AND SOLD.

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BANKERS,

NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

5 11 1m PHILADELPHIA.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

Stock and Exchange Brokers,

No. 39 South THIRD Street,

Members of the New York and Philadelphia Stock and Gold Boards.

STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city. 1 26

SAMUEL WORK. FRANCIS F. MILNE.

WORK & MILNE,

BANKERS,

STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,

5 6 No. 121 S. THIRD St., PHILADELPHIA.

REMOVAL.

ELLIOTT & DUNN

HAVING REMOVED TO THEIR NEW BUILDING,

No. 109 S. THIRD Street,

Are now prepared to transact a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS, and deal in GOVERNMENT and other Securities, GOLD, BILLS, Etc.

Receive MONEY ON DEPOSIT, allowing interest.

NEGOTIATE LOANS, giving special attention to MERCANTILE PAPER.

Will execute orders for Stocks, Bonds, etc., ON COMMISSION, at the Stock Exchanges of Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Baltimore. 4 26

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
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MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, also, Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Rillieux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 4 30

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JOHN H. MURPHY & BROS.

Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Pipe, Etc.

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WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT-OFF STEAM ENGINE,

Regulated by the Governor.

MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE, Patented June, 1868.

DAVID JOY'S

PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER.

D. M. WESTON'S

PATENT SELF-CENTRING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE.

AND

HYDRO EXTRACTOR.

For Cotton or Woollen Manufacturers. 7 10 mwf

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WANTS.

WANTED—50 BOARDERS AT THE

STETSON HOUSE,

No. 445 N. THIRD Street.

$5 per Week, and a First-class Table. 4 17 1m

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MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.,

No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

PROVISIONS,

OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS,

FOR FAMILY USE

TERRAPINS $16 PER DOZEN. 3§

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The Liberty Engine Company, of Reading, will arrive in this city to-morrow *en route* to Trenton. The Fairmount Engine Company will receive the excursionists and escort them to the Kensington depot, first entertaining them at the Allegheny House. At Trenton the Liberty will be the guests of the Delaware Engine Company. The entire department will unite in the reception, which promises to be a very imposing affair. A long route has been laid out for the procession, which will move from Warren and Fall streets at 4 P. M. The Ringgold Band and Chief Engineer Buch, of Reading, accompany the excursionists.

—At the close of last week there were at this port 6 steamships, 8 ships, 28 barques, 25 brigs, and 24 schooners.

—The corner-stone of the Twentieth Street M. E. Church, Twentieth and Jefferson streets, will be laid on Thursday next, at 3 o'clock P. M. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. Bishop Simpson, Rev. D. W. Bartine, Rev. C. Cook and others.

—Albert Gerizch, twelve years of age, and Frank Beistein, ten years of age, were run over yesterday by a horse and cart, at Fifth and Noble streets, and severely injured, the former about the head and the latter about the feet. They were removed to their homes.

—William McGurk, aged fifty-four years, was killed yesterday afternoon at the lime depot, Ninth street, above Master, by a hogshead of lime falling on him while attempting to push it on a dray. The Coroner was notified.

—George Steinhouer, eight years old, was severely bitten on the arm by a dog yesterday, at Second and Pine streets. He was taken to the Second Street Station, and attended by Dr. Kamerly.

—Jesse Slandorff, sixteen years of age, was caught in a belt at Cornell's factory, Germantown road, near Berks street, yesterday afternoon, and had his left arm broken. He was removed to the Episcopal Hospital.

—General Gregory entered his securities yesterday as United States Marshal of this district, and at once took possession of the office.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 135¼.

—At work—the Scranton coal miners.

—Crops look well in Western Maryland.

—The Warmouth-Wickliffe trouble is at an end.

—Mails will now go through to San Francisco without change of cars.

—A number of Baltimoreans are preparing for a trip over the Union Pacific Railroad.

—Commodore Henry A. Adams, U. S. N., died suddenly yesterday afternoon at his residence in this city.

—Paymaster J. B. Rittenhouse will assume charge of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing at the Navy Yard, July 1.

—A New Hampshire smuggler has been sentenced to pay a fine of $200 and accept board at State expense for one year.

—Samana has been selected by the Navy Department as a coaling station, owing to the high prices charged at St. Thomas.

—The Wyoming, Captain Jacob Teal, arrived last evening from Savannah, Ga., with a heavy freight and a large number of passengers.

—The United States Artillery School at Fortress Monroe has received its full complement of officers for the ensuing year, and is now in successful operation.

—Joseph Atkins, a Republican member of the Georgia Senate, was assassinated the other day while returning home, and when within three miles of his residence.

—A German emigrant ship has just arrived at New York from Bremen, with four hundred and twenty-two passengers, thirteen of whom are down with the small-pox.

—Strickland Kneass and James Worrall have been appointed by Governor Geary commissioners to settle, determine, and locate the southern boundary line of this Commonwealth.

BOSTON, May 11.—About fifteen hundred persons attended the Riverside Park to-day, to witness the contest between Walter Brown, oarsman, on a velocipede, and the horse John Stewart, Brown to go five miles, and the horse, in harness, ten miles. The race was won by Brown, who completed his five miles in 26·20, the horse doing nine miles in 26·35. Brown's best mile was done in 4·29, and the horse's best in 2·47½. After the first mile Brown made others in 5·22, 5·44, 5·29 and 5·16.

Foreign Affairs.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 11.—The Government is considering a plan for the reorganization of the Roman Catholic Church throughout the Empire.

LONDON, May 11.—At the York races the Zetland stakes were won by "Adventurer," filly. The great Northern handicap was won by "Ploughboy."

LONDON, May 11.—O'Sullivan, Mayor of Cork, has resigned his office. Maguire, member for Cork, announced the fact in the House of Commons to-day, and stated that O'Sullivan had taken this action to prevent re-election. The bill disqualifying the Mayor from acting as a magistrate was, in consequence, postponed for one month.

HAVANA, May 11.—The *Diario* of to-day publishes a meagre report of an engagement between the troops under General Lesca and the insurgents at Altagracia. It says the rebels offered a more determined resistance than in any previous battle, and acknowledges that the Spaniards lost Colonel Capham and six privates killed and thirty wounded. It also claims that the rebel loss was heavy, but does not give the numbers.

The insurgents have burned the village of San Miguel, near Nuevitas.

Puerto Principe is reported to be plentifully supplied with provisions.

It is expected that the *Prensa* of this city will soon suspend publication.

The steamship Columbia has arrived from New York, with Mr. Plumb, the new Consul-General.

The Episcopal Convention.

The Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of this Diocese commenced its session yesterday afternoon, at St. Andrew's Church. Bishop Stevens called the body to order, and after the usual preliminary business, Rev. John A. Childs was elected Secretary, and Mr. James C. Booth, Assistant Secretary.

The standing committees were announced by the Bishop as follows:—

On Charters—Rev. Drs. Rudder, Speer, and Spackman; Isaac Hazlehurst, Judge Parry, George A. Nichols.

Committee on Claims of Clergy to Seats—Rev. Drs. Miller, Mountbest, and Rev. A. A. Marple.

Committee on Claims of Laity to Seats—H. Buirely, Jr., Judge Watts, and William B. Cresson.

On motion, the nomination of deputies to the General Convention was postponed.

Dr. Howe offered a resolution that the consideration of the fifth of the revised regulations, which concerns the business of the Convention, be so far suspended as to admit the report of the Board of Missions and the discussion incident thereto as the order of the day for Thursday next at 10 A. M., provided that the elections shall then have been completed, and that the stated missionary meeting for Wednesday be in such case omitted.

Mr. Welsh moved to amend the foregoing, "and that the reception and consideration of the report on the best mode of working a parish be the order of the day immediately after final action on the report of the Board of Missions."

This, with the original resolution, was agreed to, and the Convention adjourned.

The School Control.

A stated meeting of School Controllers was held yesterday.

The Committee on Accounts reported their approval of bills, amounting in all to $79,073·06, for which warrants were directed to be drawn.

The Committee on Property reported in favor of a building on Second street, above Callowhill street, being rented for school purposes until the school building in Third street, below Green, is finished; also in favor of the taking up of a lot of ground at Hancock and Cumberland streets, 90 by 150 feet, at the rent of $3·75 per foot; also, a lot on Adams street, 94 by 150 feet, at a ground rent of $3·75 per foot. The recommendations were approved.

The rule in respect to the transfer of pupils from one school to another was so amended as to admit of the transfer of any pupil to a school of the same grade nearest his or her residence.

A resolution to place "Martindale's School History of the United States" on the list of textbooks gave rise to considerable discussion. It was stated that members of the Board had been urged to vote for the admission of the book on the ground of sympathy, and several of them objected to vote for the resolution for that reason. Others urged the passage of the resolution simply because they thought the work a meritorious one.

Mr. Armstrong, of the Committee on the Revision of Studies, reported that, in answer to the advertisement for music teachers, thirty-nine ladies presented themselves for examination, and that nineteen passed a successful examination. The committee recommend the employment of Professor Jean Louis as superintendent, at a salary of $1200, and as teachers, Misses M. B. Smith, Kate H. Chandler, Henrietta C. Fitton, Jane Porter, Mrs. A. T. Sergeant, Mrs. Swift, Fannie Keim, Kate F. Hollingsworth, Georgiana B. Higgins, Mary E. McFadden, M. E. Heyl, Mary E. Goodno, and Mary Simpson.

Mr. Wetherill moved to recommit the report, which motion was carried. The report was again presented, when a motion to lay it on the table prevailed.

A motion to reconsider was subsequently carried, and the report was then adopted.

Adjourned.

To the Subscribers and Friends of the Philadelphia Fountain Society.

Remarks and criticisms having been made from time to time upon the fountains which have been erected by the Philadelphia Fountain Society, I beg leave to state that every effort has been made, and will continue to be made, on the part of the officers, to render their fountains, as they are intended to be, useful and ornamental to the city; that the funds in the hands of the Treasurer at the present time do not authorize an expenditure of their means in ornamentation, which would only prevent their extension and contract the line of their usefulness, but that they hope in time, as their subscribers and donations increase, to exercise more taste, and make their fountains not only a blessing to all, but an ornament to the city of Philadelphia.

At the present stage of their organization, and the limited means at their disposal, the officers can only hope to provide water in the streets for both man and beast—the main object of their care and solicitude. The model which has been adopted is plain and substantial, and as well adapted for the purposes intended as any to be found in other parts of the world, and our friends should consider that, where usefulness is the chief object, architectural beauty becomes a secondary consideration.

The objection made to the foam sometimes remaining in the horse-trough opposite Seventh and Walnut streets, from there being no overflow to carry it off, is natural and just—a defect that has not escaped the vigilance of the Fountain Committee, and which has been corrected in the construction of the fountain in Chesnut street, above Fifth. The necessity of avoiding the waste of water has limited the supply at the fountains, which otherwise might be a serious objection to the Water Department, in the large number of fountains proposed to be erected by the society.

With these explanations I hope that a liberal feeling will be extended to the humane purposes of the society, and every encouragement given to make our city deserving of the name of the *City of Fountains*.

W. C. SWANN, President.

May 11, 1869.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	4:46	MOON SETS	8:08
SUN SETS	7:07	HIGH WATER	3:11

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

J. PRICE WETHERILL, SAMUEL G. STOKES, JAMES DOUGHERTY, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Paraguay	London	New York	April 24
New York	Havre	New York	May 1
Kedar	Liverpool	New York	May 4
Samaria	Liverpool	New York via Bos	May 4
Deutschland	Southampton	New York	May 4
Colorado	Liverpool	New York	May 5
England	Liverpool	New York	May 5
C. of Brooklyn	Liverpool	New York	May 6

FOR EUROPE.

Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	May 12
Scotia	New York	Liverpool	May 12
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	May 12
C. of Dublin	New York	Antwerp	May 12
Hermann	New York	Bremen	May 13
Pennsylvania	New York	Liverpool	May 13
Lafayette	New York	Havre	May 15
City of London	New York	Liverpool	May 15
Helvetia	New York	Liverpool	May 15
City of Boston	New York	Liverpool	May 18
Paraguay	New York	London	May 22
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	May 29

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Prometheus	Philada	Charleston	May 13
Eagle	New York	Havana	May 13
Juniata	Philada	N. Orleans and Hav	May 15
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	May 15
Geo. Cromwell	New York	New Orleans	May 15
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	May 22
South America	New York	Rio Janeiro	May 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Tacony, Nichols, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Diamond State, Webb, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Schr Mary Price, Ferguson, Ipswich, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr John Walker, Davis, Apponaug, Weld, Nagle & Co.
Schr Nautilus, Ham, Gloucester, do.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Brig Mechanic, Dyer, 10 days from Cardenas, with molasses to E. C. Knight & Co.—vessel to Warren & Gregg.

Brig Scotland, Rose, 4 days from New York, in ballast to J. R. Bazley & Co.

Schr Carrie Melvin, Watts, — days from St. John, N. B., with lumber to J. W. Gaskill & Sons.

Schr E. W. Pratt, Hendrick, 18 days from Wentworth, N. S., with plaster to J. E. Bazley & Co.

Schr Jeddie, Trott, 14 days from Windsor, N. S., with plaster to C. C. Van Horn.

Schr War Eagle, Crowell, 3 days from New York, with salt to Wm. Bumm & Son.

Schr Rising Sun, Moore, 10 days from James river, Va., with lumber to Collins & Co.

Schr W. F. Washington, Hastings, 4 days from Laurel, Del., with lumber to Collins & Co.

Schr Olivia, Fox, 1 day from Odessa, Del., with grain to Christian & Co.

Schr Marion, Hilliard, 1 day from Newport, with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Tycoon, Cooper, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Steamer New York, Jones, hence, at Georgetown, D. C., 10th inst.

Barque Edwin, Sorensen, hence, at Marseilles 26th ult.

Brig George W. Chase, Bacon, hence for Portland, was spoken 10th inst., off Sandy Hook.

Schrs F. W. Johnson, Marts, and P. Boice, Bates, hence, at Boston 10th inst.

Schr Henry Croskey, Rackett, hence, at Salem 9th inst.

Schrs Emily, Grant, and L. Brewster, Smith, hence, at Danvers 9th inst.

Schrs J. Nelson, Cavalier; Monteven, Lippincott; Westmoreland, Rice; J. H. Bartlett, Harris; and H. W. Benedict, Case, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 8th instant.

Schr E. V. Glover, Ingersoll, for Philadelphia, cleared at Fall River 8d inst.

Schr Thos. J. Tull, Cooper, hence, at Georgetown, D. C., 10th inst.

Schr W. W. Pharo, Allen, for Philadelphia, cleared at Wilmington, N. C., 8th inst., with lumber.

Schr Silas E. Jackson, Bleckman, and E. Sinnickson, Winsmore, hence, at Marblehead 8th inst.

Schrs Admiral, Steelman; Elvie Davis, Weeks; John Stockham, Price; Alabama, Bryant; D. V. Streaker, Vangilder; D. S. Mershon, Ayres; E. R. Graham, Smith; J. B. Austin, Davis; R. & S. Corson, Corson; and Wm. Capes, Baker, hence, at Salem 8th inst.

Schr Watauga, Lawrence, 8 days from Wilmington, N. C., at New York 10th inst.

Schrs E. Wooster, Young, and J. Paine, Mitchell, hence for Portland, at New York 10th inst.

Schr S. J. Hoyt, Sandford, from New Haven for Philadelphia, at New York 10th inst.

Schrs G. Hotchkiss, Barrett, for Orient; Benj. Strong, Brown, for Providence; and Mary Banks, Morris, for Salem, all from Philadelphia, at New York 10th inst.

Schr Lizzie Mast, Bushler, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 9th inst., having repaired.

Schr D. S. Sinex, Huntley; M. D. Cranmer, Cranmer; and A. H. Leaming, Brower, hence, at Newburyport 8th instant.

Schr J. Truman, Gibbs, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 9th inst.

Schr J. Porter, Morris, hence for Fall River, at New York 10th inst.

Schr R. H. Wilson, Harris, from Hyannis for Philadelphia, at New York 10th inst.

Schr Edward W. Perry, of Camden, N. J.), Somers, from Gay Head, Mass., for Philadelphia, struck on the Old Shoals, near Little Egg Harbor Inlet, on the morning of the 8th inst., and broke in two on the 10th. Her anchors, cables, spars, sails, and rigging will be saved. The vessel is 160 tons burden, and was 12 years old. No insurance.

Schr Maggie Vandusen, Corson, hence, at Holmes' Hole 8th inst., and sailed again next day.

Schr Henry May, Rackett, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 8th inst., and sailed again next day.

Schr H. G. Hand, Hand, hence, at Apponaug 7th inst.

MISCELLANY.

The Maggie Saffel was engaged on Friday in pumping out the schr Lewis Audenried, which was expected to reach Savannah in a few days.

Schr Mary D. Ireland, from Philadelphia for Galveston, before reported, will be a total loss.

Schr Sabino (of Bath), Currier, which arrived at Newport 5th inst., from Philadelphia, made the passage in 36 hours. The same vessel also made the passage from Porto Rico to Philadelphia last month in 7 days and 8 hours.

HOSIERY GOODS.

J. WILLIAM HOFFMAN,

No. 9 N. EIGHTH Street, Philadelphia,

Dealer in Hosiery Goods,

Offers for sale a large assortment of Hosiery, for Ladies', Gents', an Children's wear; Socks, three-quarter Socks, and Long Hose, of English and German manufacture.

UNDERWEAR

Of Cartwright & Warner's manufacture, acknowledged to be the bes ..nported.

Also, the Norfolk and New Brunswick, acknowledged to be the bes of American Goods.

These Goods in all sizes, for 4 7 wsly

Spring and Summer Wear.

1115. WM. T. HOPKINS' 1115

LADIES' EMPORIUM.

NO. 1115 CHESNUT STREET (GIRARD ROW).

Largest assortment and Best and Cheapest Goods in the city in all the following lines:—

Manufacturer of Hopkins' Celebrated Champion Hoop Skirts, for Ladies, Misses, and Children, in over four hundred styles, shapes, lengths, and sizes.

Coteil, Satine, and Janes Corsets, in eight different styles, manufactured expressly for our own sales, from $1·60 to $5.

33 different styles of superior fitting French woven Whalebone CORSETS, from $1 to $7.

14 varieties of extra handsome Whalebone Corsets, from 75 cents to $2·50.

Shoulder Braces, Madame Foy's Corset Skirt Supporters, etc.

Mrs. Moody's Patent Self-adjusting Abdominal Corset, highly recommended by physicians, from $3 to $7.

FULL LINES OF LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS.

52 Bartram Fantom's Family Sewing Machines, being gratuitously distributed to our customers for the purpose of getting them introduced. 2 25 3m

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.

REMOVAL

OF

THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY

TO

Their New Fire and Burglar-proof Building,

Nos. 329 and 331 CHESNUT Street,

Which will be open for the transaction of business

ON THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1869.

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company.

CAPITAL, $500,000, FULL PAID.

DIRECTORS.

N. B. BROWNE, CLARENCE H. CLARK, JOHN WELSH, CHAS. MACALESTER, EDWARD W. CLARK, ALEXANDER HENRY, S. A. CALDWELL, GEORGE F. TYLER, HENRY C. GIBSON.

President—N. B. BROWNE.
Vice-President—CLARENCE H. CLARK.
Secretary and Treasurer—ROBERT PATTERSON.

The Company have provided in their new Building and Vaults absolute security against loss by FIRE, BURGLARY, or ACCIDENT, and

RECEIVE SECURITIES AND VALUABLES ON DEPOSIT UNDER GUARANTEE,

Upon the following rates, for one year or less period :—

Government and all other Coupon Securities, or those transferrable by delivery	$1·00 per	$1000
Government and all other Securities registered and negotiable only by endorsement	50 "	1000
Gold Coin or Bullion	1·25 "	1000
Silver Coin or Bullion	2·00 "	1000
Silver or Gold Plate, under seal, on owner's estimate of value, and rate subject to adjustment for bulk	1·00 "	100
Jewelry, Diamonds, etc.	2·50 "	1000

Deeds, Mortgages, and Valuable Papers generally, when of no fixed value, $1 a year each, or according to bulk.

These latter, when deposited in Tin Boxes, are charged according to bulk, upon a basis of 1½ feet cubic capacity, $10 a year.

Coupons and Interest will be collected when desired, and remitted to the owners, for one per cent.

The Company offer for RENT, the lessee exclusively holding the key, Safes inside its Burglar-proof Vaults, at rates varying from $20 to $75 each per annum, according to size.

Deposits of Money received, on which interest will be allowed: 3 per cent. on Call Deposits, payable by Check at sight, and 4 per cent. on Time Deposits, payable on ten days' notice.

Letters of credit furnished, available for travelling purposes in all parts of Europe.

This Company is also authorized to act as Executors, Administrators, and Guardians, to receive and execute Trusts of every description from the Courts, corporations or individuals.

N. B. BROWNE, President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer. 4 6 tuthsfp2m

WINES.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.

DUNTON & LUSSON,

215 SOUTH FRONT ST.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, &c., for sale by

DUNTON & LUSSON,

215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for Her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Chas. Farro's Grand Vin Eugenie and Vin Imperial, M. Kiesman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.

MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.

SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, &c.

PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette and Crown.

CLARETS.—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines.

GIN.—"Meder Swan."

BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

ICE CREAM AND WATER ICE.

THE NEAPOLITAN

ICE CREAM AND WATER ICES.

THE PUREST AND BEST IN THE WORLD.

This celebrated Brick Ice Cream and Water Ice can be carried in a paper to any part of the city, as you would candy. Fifteen or twenty different kinds of them are kept constantly on hand, and ONE HUNDRED DIFFERENT FLAVORS can be made to order for those who desire to have something never before seen in the United States, and superior to any Ice Cream made in Europe.

Principal Depot—No. 1234 WALNUT Street.
Branch Store—No. 1020 SPRING GARDEN Street.
5 1 F. J. ALLEGRETTI.

H. S. K. C.

Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES,

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

5 7 3mrp NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

REFRIGERATORS.

SCHOOLEY'S NEW PATENT SELF-VENTILATING AMERICAN

REFRIGERATOR

IS THE BEST AND ONLY PERFECT SELF-VENTILATING PRESERVER in the WORLD!

And will keep such articles as Vegetables, Fruits, Meats, Game, Fish, Milk, Eggs, etc. etc., longer, drier, and colder, with less ice, than any other Refrigerator now in use.

E. S. FARSON & CO.,

5 5 wsmtm 220 DOCK ST., PHILADELPHIA.

P. P. KEARNS,

REFRIGERATOR MANUFACTURER,

No. 39 N. NINTH St., Philadelphia.

An elegant assortment of my own make of

Chest and Upright Refrigerators,

Finished in the best manner and LOWER THAN ELSEWHERE.

OLD REFRIGERATORS REPAIRED and made as good as new, at a small cost, at the factory,

NO. 39 NORTH NINTH STREET,

4 13 1mrp BELOW ARCH STREET.

SAVERY'S PATENT

COMBINED DINING-ROOM WATER-COOLER AND REFRIGERATOR.

This article has a tank for ice and water, of iron, enameled, arranged in such a manner as to cool an enamelled iron chamber, both being covered with an ornamental walnut case; in the chamber, butter, milk, and other provisions can be kept cool and sweet; the ice in the water-tank is not wasted, but supplies at all times cool water for drinking purposes, all being perfectly free from the taste of zinc or any other substance that can in any way be detrimental to health; and as this article is intended for the dining-room, its superintendence is easy and convenient, and it cannot fail to recommend itself to all housekeepers as a useful as well as an ornamental piece of furniture. Nos. 3 and 4 are set on legs and answer the purposes of side tables in dining-rooms.

We manufacture four sizes—Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4—holding respectively 2, 4, 6, and 8 gallons. No. 1 is small, and is suitable only for very small families, or for milk and butter. No. 4 for large families, boarding-houses, etc. Nos. 2 and 3 are intermediate sizes.

They can be had of any responsible furnishing store, or of the manufacturers,

SAVERY & CO.,
Nos. 614 and 616 MARKET Street,
AND
Corner South FRONT and REED Streets,
5 10 1m Philadelphia.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12, 1869.

The Navy Department will offer for sale at public auction, at the United States Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., on the 28th day of May, at 12 o'clock M., the iron side-wheel steamer "MUSCOOTA," of 1030 tons, old measurement.

At the United States Navy Yard, Brooklyn, on the 31st day of May, at 12 o'clock M., the screw steamer "HURON," of 507 tons, old measurement, and the screw steamer "PEQUOT," of 593 tons, old measurement.

At the United States Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., on the 3d day of June, at 12 o'clock M., the iron side-wheel steamer "WINNEPEC," of 1030 tons, old measurement, and the iron steamer "ALLEGHENY," of 989 tons, old measurement.

The vessels and their inventories can be examined at any time, on application to the commandants of the respective yards. The whole amount of the purchase money must be deposited at the time of adjudication, and the vessels must be removed from the Navy Yards within two weeks from the day of sale.

The Government reserves the right to withdraw the vessels from sale for any purchaser who will pay the appraised value with an increase of ten (10) per centum thereto. 5 12 wfm6t

PUBLIC SALE OF MEDICINES, HOSPITAL STORES, DRESSINGS, MOSQUITO BARS, ETC.

ASSISTANT MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 10, 1869.

Will be offered at public auction in this city, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of May, at 10 A. M., at the Judiciary Square Depot, E street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, a large and valuable assortment of Medicines, Hospital Stores, and other property no longer needed for the public service, among which will be found the following, viz.:—

Sulphuric Ether, 7000 ounces; Alcohol, 1700 quarts; Cerate of Cantharides, 6000 ounces; Fluid Extract of Cinchona, 3000 ounces; Fluid Extract of Ginger, 3000 ounces; Compound Spirits of Lavender, 5000 ounces; Powdered Opium, 2000 ounces; Tinct. Opii Camphoratæ, 6000 ounces; Sulphate of Quinine, 500 ounces.

Sperm Candles, Beef Extract, Condensed Milk, Desiccated Egg.

Adhesive and Isinglass Plasters, Gutta Percha Cloth, Patent Lint, Oiled Silk and Muslin Roller Bandages, Linen. Also, 15,000 Mosquito Bars, new.

Full particulars in catalogues. Terms cash; 25 per cent. required as deposits at time of sale, and all goods to be removed within five days.

CHARLES SUTHERLAND,
5 10 8t Ass't Med. Purveyor, Byt. Col. U. S. A.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, April 27, 1869.

The Navy Department will offer for sale the prize steamer ATLANTA, as she now lies at League Island, on the 18th day of MAY next, at 12 o'clock M.

The vessel and her inventory can be examined at any time on application to the Commandant of the Station.

The whole amount of the purchase money must be paid at the time of the adjudication, and the vessel must be removed from the Station within ten days from the day of sale. A. E. BORIE,
4 29 14t Secretary of the Navy.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.—

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22, 1869.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M. on FRIDAY, the 30th instant, for supplying the Signal Service of the army with the following articles, viz.:—

Twenty-five (25) HAND TELESCOPES, with Straps and Caps complete.

Sixty-five (65) MARINE GLASSES (Binocular), with Cases and Straps complete.

The whole to be delivered on or before the 1st of July next.

The Telescopes must be of not less than thirty-three (33), and the Marine Glasses of not less than five (5), magnifying powers, and both of defining power, and make similar and equal to the models in this office.

Envelopes to be endorsed "Proposals," and addressed to the undersigned.

Further particulars and requirements made known on application to this office.

The time for the reception of the above mentioned proposals is extended to MONDAY, the 10th day of May next, at 12 M., and the time for furnishing the supplies to the 10th day of July next.

By order of the Chief Signal Officer of the Army,
L. B. NORTON,
Brevet Major, U. S. Army,
4 26 12t Property and Disbursing Officer.

HEATERS.

REMOVAL.

D. MERSHON'S SONS'

RUSSIAN HEATER

TO

N. W. Cor. TWELFTH and FILBERT.

Ranges, Grates, Slate Mantels, etc. Orders received for all kinds of Brick Work.

A. D. MERSHON, [4 12p3] GEO. B. MERSHON

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the Farm and Country Mansion of the late William Richardson, Esq., situated near Linwood Station, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, eighteen miles south of the city of Philadelphia, and rather less than two miles back from the line of the Philadelphia and Wilmington Railroad.

The buildings consist of a comparatively new double Three-story Stone Mansion, finished throughout in the most substantial manner, with a coach-house, stable, ice-house, etc. Also, a commodious stone frame Farm House, with large Barn, Wagon Houses, Sheds, and all conveniences for storing crops, Spring House, etc. The Farm contains about seventy-five acres, and has been greatly improved by the late proprietor, and brought to a high degree of fertility. Location high and perfectly healthy, and the surrounding country the most romantic and picturesque in the whole county. The almost hourly communication with Philadelphia and other cities by the railroad and river affords every facility that could be desired. Terms very easy. Apply to the subscriber, one of the Executors of above estate.

J. B. OKIE,
4 24tf Linwood, Pennsylvania.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE AND ELEgant Residence, No. 2330 Green street. The house is 29 feet front, with side yard of 20 feet. The lot 147 feet deep to Pennsylvania avenue. It is in close vicinity to the Park, and the neighborhood is pleasant and good. Will be sold upon accommodating terms.

COLLADAY & SHEPHERD,
5 1 3tf No. 508 WALNUT Street.

CAYUGA STREET, GERMANTOWN.—FOR SALE, 4 French-roofed houses, ten rooms and bath-room, large lots, near Wayne Station and horse-cars. Price, $6000 each; part may remain.
Apply No. 4 N. WHARVES. 5 11 2t*

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—THE CONstitution House, Atlantic City, N. J., with the Furniture. Immediate possession can be given.
HUGH BARR,
5 10 6t* N. W. corner Front and Wharton sts., Phila.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY BRICK House, with all modern conveniences, being No. 310 S. FIFTEENTH Street, first door below Spruce.
Apply to CLARK & ETTING,
No. 711 WALNUT Street.
Carpets fitted throughout will be sold with house if desired. 4 29 tf

TO RENT.

GERMANTOWN PROPERTY TO LET.—A large, modern-built house, tenant-house, coach-house, and five acres of land, handsomely laid out walks and garden; within two minutes' walk of Day's Lane Station. Apply to J. ARMSTRONG. 5 11 12t*

TO RENT—AN OFFICE SUITABLE FOR A physician or a lawyer, with or without board, at No 1121 GIRARD Street. 21

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT FOR six months, near BROAD and LOMBARD Streets. Rent, $450. Address JONES, "Inquirer Office." 5 11 3t

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM

SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN, FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

CALL AT AYRE'S SHIRT DEPOT, NO. 58 N. SIXTH Street, below Arch, and get some of his IMPROVED SHOULDER SEAM PATTERN SHIRTS, which surpass all other Shirts for neatness of fit on the breast, comfort in the neck, and ease on the shoulder. Also Ties, Scarfs, Bows, Gloves, Hosiery, etc., etc., etc. 4 8 mwsrp5

LUMBER.

1869 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1869

1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1869

1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1869

1869 WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1869

1869 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1869

1869 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1869

1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1869

1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1869

1869 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1869

ESLER & BROTHER'S

U. S. BUILDERS' MILL,

Nos. 24, 26 and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.

We offer this season to the trade a larger and more superior stock of

Wood Mouldings, Brackets, Balusters, Newell Posts, Etc.

The stock is made from a careful selection of Michigan Lumber, from the mills direct, and we invite builders and contractors to examine it before purchasing elsewhere.

Turning and Scroll Work in all its varieties. 5 6 2m

LUMBER UNDER COVER.

ALWAYS DRY.

WATSON & CILLINGHAM,

3 29 No. 924 RICHMOND Street.

PANEL PLANK ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4/4 SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
3 25 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.

This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-Board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10t

THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers,

SHARPE & THOMSON,
11 26wfm6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

LARZELERE & BUCHEY,

Custom House Brokers and Notaries Public,

No. 405 LIBRARY STREET.

ALL CUSTOM HOUSE BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

ALL PASSPORTS PROCURED,

AMUSEMENTS.

"LET US HAVE PEACE!"

GRAND

NATIONAL PEACE JUBILEE

AND

MUSICAL FESTIVAL,

To be held in the

CITY OF BOSTON,

June 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19, 1869,

To commemorate the restoration of PEACE THROUGHOUT THE LAND, THE COLISEUM in which the Jubilee is to be held will afford ample accommodation for nearly FIF

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1869.

THE NEW FREE TRADE CHAMPION.

The Free Trade League boasts that it is now well supplied with funds, and it has commenced an active campaign against protection. It has found a new champion in a Mr. Atkinson, who claims to be a New England cotton manufacturer. This gentleman was introduced to an audience of New York free-traders on Monday evening by the veteran leader of the League, Mr. Bryant, in a speech setting forth that the new convert has taken his present position "not merely because he considers it a duty which he owes to philanthropy," but also because he thinks "the abolition of these imposts would be a great benefit to the trade and manufacturers of the country."

We fear that this introduction, though it was doubtless well intended, brands Mr. Atkinson as a black sheep in the flock of disinterested and benevolent beings who have heretofore been advocating free trade as a purely philanthropic measure, and who have been careful to keep in the background the social, professional, and business connections which induced their preference of British interests to the industrial welfare of the manufacturers and workmen of the United States. It is gratifying to know, however, that the mask of hypocrisy has been thrown off the face of at least one of their associates, and if the Free-trade League or Mr. Atkinson could be induced to make one more candid confession, and apprize the world that there is a strong disposition to combine the interests of the manufacturers of old England with those of a certain portion of the manufacturers of New England in a common warfare upon the struggling industries of the Middle, Western, and Southern States, they would explain the whole mystery of what appears to be, at first blush, an unnatural alliance.

For several years past there have been many indications that, under the fostering care of years of protection, some of the New England industries were so well established that they were more fearful of the development of rival establishments in Pennsylvania, the West, and the South, than of foreign competition. The revenue tariff which Mr. Atkinson advocates might be so adjusted as to suit their interests exactly. It would prevent the manufacturers of Great Britain from underselling the large New England manufacturers in American markets, and yet it would not afford sufficient protection to nourish new establishments or factories not fully equipped with superior facilities. Mr. Bryant was perfectly right in stating that this scheme is not entirely philanthropic. Humanity was never disgraced by a more rascally exhibition of selfishness. The old free-traders were bad enough, but the new converts of the Atkinson school, who, after clamoring for protection all their lives, now seek to deny it to others, deserve unmitigated contempt. They are like rescued men, who, safely landed on shore from a sinking ship by a life-boat, prevent the boat from venturing to save other passengers because they fear that the stock of provisions, or of household accommodations on *terra firma*, might not be sufficient to sustain comfortably all the companions with whom they originally embarked.

Mr. Atkinson, in his New York speech, referring to the fact that Calhoun had advocated protection when Webster opposed it, predicted that Massachusetts would again shift her ground, and, after veering from free trade to protection, would be blown about by the wind of doctrine to free trade, while he announced that "the Calhouns (meaning the protectionists) have moved from South Carolina, and now live in Pennsylvania." He doubtless knew that, although this State had occasionally been betrayed by faithless representatives, or unduly influenced by partisan prejudices, still she had never suffered either Webster or Calhoun to diminish her attachment to the genuine American policy which has always commanded the support of the great body of her citizens. He also gave expression to his hostility to the coal and iron interests of this State, and having thus thoroughly convinced the free traders that he was a trustworthy ally, he was despatched as a missionary to Philadelphia, to instruct the community which he is so anxious to injure, in regard to the enormities of protection and the beauties of free trade.

No pains were spared by the League to secure an audience for their wonderful apostle. He was not only well advertised and placarded, but a brass band was engaged to perambulate the streets yesterday, and, snugly ensconced in an omnibus, whose sides were decorated with a pressing invitation to workingmen to go to Concert Hall to listen to his address, the musicians discoursed mellifluous melodies, and made the air resound with the sweet strains of the "Little Brown Jug" and "Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines," but as they also uttered a note of warning, when they played the favorite tune of "Not for Joseph, if he knows it," the workmen did not respond, and Mr. Atkinson made his *debut* at Concert Hall before a few people and a great many empty benches.

He candidly avowed, even on our own soil, his hostility to the coal and iron interests of this State, and with a grand air of affected superiority, this superlatively contemptible champion of the meanest of all creeds announced that he was glad to know that "there are men here, even in Pennsylvania, who have ceased to be infants," while he declared that as a State we were "still in swaddling clothes," and that while, industrially, we were "babies, fat, flabby, and soft," we "had better have a few tumbles," and even a few of us break our necks, "than to be kept in the Government nursery for another century, with the Treasury to draw milk from."

We have waded carefully through the reports of Mr. Atkinson's speeches to learn what new discoveries in political economy have induced him to abandon his former position as a protectionist; but, beyond a mass of confused and unintelligible rhetoric, we can find nothing but the most stupendous selfishness. He is a representative of the class which we trust, for the honor of the human race, is comparatively small in New England as well as in all other portions of the country, who, after establishing their own prosperity by the aid of protective tariffs, seek to deny a similar bulwark to other struggling American industries. He denounces Pennsylvanians as "babes and sucklings" because they wish to give fair play to all sections and to all interests, and eulogizes as manhood the ineffable meanness which, by his own statement, is the mainspring of his character. From this sort of greedy monkey manhood, this adult piggishness, this wretched and pitiable incarnation of unblushing selfishness, God save this Commonwealth. We hope the day may be far distant when Pennsylvanians will reach the stultifying stature which Mr. Atkinson is vainly endeavoring to establish as a standard.

The only new thing the new free trade orator pretends to say is, that he thinks the cotton manufacturers of New England might increase their large dividends if they obtained coal free of duty from Nova Scotia, and iron, steel, and machinery free of duty from Great Britain! They have amassed wealth heretofore through the aid of protective duties levied for their benefit, but they might amass still greater wealth hereafter if nobody else could be aided by the governmental agencies which they have so beneficially used! This is the sum and substance of Mr. Atkinson's philosophy, and he has the impudence to preach it in Philadelphia. If his teachings could be successful, he would depopulate our thoroughfares more rapidly than a dreadful pestilence, but as they carry with them on their face their own condemnation, his appearance here is only instructive as an illustration of the lengths to which conceited folly may be carried when it is conjoined with stupendous selfishness.

PHILLIPS IN A FRENZY.

The "Peculiar Institution" is dead. If any circumstance were needed to recall the fact, the reports which we receive of the anniversary meeting of the Anti-Slavery Society at New York yesterday would suffice. Steinway Hall was not half full of people, and half of those who were present were of unmistakable African descent. Wendell Phillips, "as usual," presided, and "as usual" he tilted a lance at almost everything. Fortunately, however, the fifteenth amendment escaped his wrath, and he condescended to advocate the passage of a resolution endorsing it. But this was not the only thing advocated by him. Evidently he advocated the tender of an ovation to the colored Lieutenant-Governor of Louisiana by the Wall street brokers, for he stated his profound belief that he would live to see the day when the bulls and bears of Wall street would be forced to encounter the sable Louisianian face to face. Why Wendell has set his heart on this thing we cannot imagine, but it is probably simply because the Lieutenant-Governor is a negro, and not altogether because he is a man.

Wendell also contemplates sundry other curious occurrences which, to him, are strongly savored with the millennium. Among these is the displacement of Secretary Fish, and the confiding of our diplomacy to the hands of a colored man. If a negro were installed at the head of the State Department, Wendell thinks that everything would be particularly lovely, and the goose hung on a very elevated peg, the upshot of the whole affair being that Minister Motley would cross the Atlantic with a very different set of instructions from those with which he has been provided by such miserable white trash as now manage our foreign affairs. In this we detect a little piece of sarcasm worthy of the illustrious Wendell, the point of it being that not Motley but Phillips would cross the ocean, breathing battle and snorting defiance.

In one aspect these vagaries of Wendell Phillips are extremely harmless. No reasonable or intelligent person regards them in any light other than that of the scintillations of a misguided zeal and a fanatical purpose. But the Democratic press, in their fear of negro supremacy, seize upon all such ridiculous utterances and parade them before the people as indications of the purposes of the Republican party. If the readers of these white men's journals were generally gifted with more common sense and fairness than their writers possess, no harm would result. Unhappily this is not the case, and therefore we express the hope that the bulls and bears of Wall street may soon be induced to face Lieutenant-Governor Dunn in all his ebony radiance. The Neapolitan who has once gazed upon Naples is ready to die. Perchance Wendell will give up the ghost quite cheerfully when his eyes have seen the glory of this spectacle.

THE HARI-KARI OF ST. THOMAS.

The people of St. Thomas appear to be in a very bad way generally. King Christian IX of Denmark, whom they have for a long time past acknowledged as their sovereign lord, was very desirous to exchange his sovereignty over them for a money consideration, and when the news reached him that Secretary Seward was buying up all the desolated tracts of country in the world, he hastened to open negotiations for the disposal of his fee simple in St. Thomas. The negotiations progressed so favorably that the purchase of the island by the United States was regarded merely as a question of time, and of a very brief space of time, at that. With a great show of deference for the wishes of his subjects, King Christian ordered a popular vote to be taken, and, with remarkable unanimity, the people of St. Thomas pronounced in favor of the proposed transfer of their allegiance. Then there came a serious hitch in the affair, and thus far the Senate of the United States has refused to ratify the purchase treaty.

This refusal leaves the quaking inhabitants of the island in a very anomalous situation. Practically the Danish Government has repudiated the island and all its belongings, and the United States having refused to assume the sovereignty, the wretched inhabitants are held subject to the sway of earthquakes and tidal waves alone. But even this accumulation of misfortunes has not availed to teach them the first principles of discretion. We are told from Washington to-day that the authorities make such heavy and unreasonable charges for the use of the island as a coaling station for American ships of war, that our Government is about to transfer its business in this line to the bay of Samana, in the republic of San Domingo. There is a great deal of talk about annexation to the United States in the latter country, and the thing is not an improbability. If it should take place, the fate of unhappy St. Thomas would of course be sealed, unless his Majesty of Denmark should conclude to part with the latter island without receiving one cent by way of compensation. Under these circumstances, the St. Thomas authorities are simply making an earnest effort to disembowel themselves, in a figurative way of speaking, with fair prospects of success.

IS THE CUBAN INSURRECTION ENDED?

A special despatch from Washington published in our news columns yesterday assured us that the Government had received advices from its own agents in Cuba which could leave no doubt as to the answer to this inquiry. It is claimed in certain official circles at the capital that our agents report the insurrection practically at an end, its prospects for success being founded on the operations of scattered bands of guerillas alone. As an offset to this discouraging story, the Cuba cable this morning brought us the announcement, in the columns of the *Diario*, the government organ at Havana, of another contest between the opposing forces, in which, as, we are told, "the rebels offered a more determined resistance that in any previous battle!" The *Diario* states the precise number of Spaniards killed in the encounter, but as it neglects to multiply the Spanish losses by twenty and call the result the loss sustained by the insurgents, we are at liberty to assume that they did not suffer in the customary proportion. Evidently the friends of the Cuban patriots are not yet required to abandon hope.

"Come on, Macduff!"—The *Tribune* this morning contains a special telegram from London, by the Atlantic cable, alleging that England, France, and Spain are about forming an alliance for offense and defense against the United States. The Alabama claims, sympathy for the Cuban patriots, and such things, are to be made the pretexts for this tripartite conspiracy. We very much question the truth of the rumor, and trust that it has no foundation in fact. But if it should prove true, we close as we began—"Come on, Macduff!"

THE FINE ARTS.

The Water Color Exhibition.

The public does not seem to appreciate the very meritorious exhibition of water color paintings at the Artists' Fund Galleries, and the visitors are so few and far between that the gentlemen who have arranged the affair, at considerable trouble to themselves, are seriously in doubt whether they will be able to clear expenses. This want of interest is not creditable to the art taste of Philadelphia, and we particularly regret that the exhibition is not better patronized, as the proceeds are to be devoted to a very charitable object, the Children's Hospital. The water color exhibition is throughout up to a high mark of excellence, and although the display at the Academy of Fine Arts is more extensive, yet, taking all things into consideration, the smaller collection is more meritorious and better worthy the attention of those who can appreciate really good art works. Water color painting well deserves to be better understood and more extensively cultivated in this country than it has been, as it combines a number of qualities that are unattainable with other mediums. The present collection is particularly interesting, as it presents a number of superior specimens of English, American, and French styles, which are so arranged that the visitors can make a proper comparison of the merits of each. The hanging has been judiciously done by gentlemen of taste and discretion, who had no other object than to make the display as attractive as possible to the public, and the artistic success of the exhibition is such that it ought to give an impetus to the study and practice of *aquarelle*.

Hitherto the English have taken the lead in this branch of art, and they have carried it to a high state of perfection. Of late, however, it has been taken up in this country, and many of the works by our native artists will compare favorably in every way with the best English specimens. Messrs E. Moran, E. D. Lewis, W. T. Richards, I. L. Williams, J. Hamilton, E. B. Bensell, and other Philadelphians have some highly creditable contributions, and New York sends a number of excellent works. Mrs. Murray, who is now counted among the American artists, may fairly be said to stand at the head of the water-color school in this country, and we would particularly call attention to her works for the encouragement of other women who are gifted with artistic talents, as an evidence that in art real ability will be appreciated without regard to sex. The picture entitled "The Eleventh Hour," by this lady, is a work of remarkable merit in every way; it is powerful in subject, superb in color and good in drawing. In the pictures by Mrs. Murray previously exhibited here, the drawing of the figures has not been particularly good, although their excellences in other respects have been sufficient to counterbalance this defect. In the work under consideration, however, there is nothing to complain of in this respect, while it shows improvement in other particulars.

We heartily commend this exhibition to the attention of the art-loving public, on account of its many merits as well as for the worthy object for which it was arranged, and we hope that during the remainder of the time it is open the influx of visitors will be greater than during the past two or three weeks.

Product of Pig-Iron in the United States.—The following table shows the comparative pig-iron product of Pennsylvania and the United States for the year 1868, in tons:—

	United States.	*Penna.*	*Per cent.*
Anthracite	893,000	671,955	75
Raw Coal and Coke	340,000	194,000	57
Charcoal	370,000	59,600	16
Total	1,603,000	925,555	58

The product of Great Britain for the same period was 4,800,000 tons, or about three times as large as that of the United States. The *Railroad and Mining Register* says, in this connection:—"The quantity of iron ore smelted in Great Britain in 1868 was 12,000,000 tons, the product of which was 40 per cent. of metallic iron. Supposing that the average yield of American ores is about the same percentage as the British, it would appear that there were smelted in the United States in 1868, of iron ore, 4,009,000 tons. And as the whole pig iron product of Pennsylvania for 1868 was 925,555 tons, or 57 per cent. of the product of the United States, the same percentage would make the quantity of iron ore smelted in Pennsylvania for the year, 2,385,130 tons. The bulk of this is mined in Pennsylvania, though a large quantity of ore is imported from New Jersey into the Lehigh valley. Ore is also received from New York and Lake Superior."

The Railways of France.—At the close of the year 1866, the capital account of the six railway companies between which the territory of France is apportioned (with slight exception) was as follows:—

Northern Line—Paris to Bologne, Calais, Dunkirk, etc.	$128,650,600
Eastern Line—Paris to the Rhine and Belgian frontier	214,375,000
Western Line—Paris to Brest, Cherbourg, Havre, etc.	189,071,800
Orleans Line—Paris to Bordeaux, the Atlantic Ocean, etc.	222,662,360
Mediterranean—Paris to Lyons, Marseilles, Switzerland, and Italy	431,360,000
Southern—From the Mediterranean Sea to the Atlantic Ocean and to Spain	121,368,540
Minor Companies	28,750,480
Total	$1,336,238,780

THE WHITE PINES.

What a Western Journal Says of the "Stupendous Perhaps."

From the Napa (Cal.) Register.

We have received, within a day or two, several letters from gentlemen from White Pine, formerly residents of Napa, whose judgment is entitled to great weight, both from their general intelligence and mining experience. The evidently regard White Pine as a stupendous *Perhaps*.

One writes as follows:—"After careful observation of White Pine, I am thoroughly convinced that but few rich mines have been discovered; that so far there are no well-developed ledges, and that the merits of the White Pine district do not at all justify its popularity."

Another says:—"Everything is for sale with the exception of a few rich mines, such as Eberhard," and adds, "doubt, fear, and uncertainty respecting the richness of the mines pervade the minds of all."

Another report is as follows:—"Everything is overdone and prices are receding. As soon as ore is struck in a claim, work is suspended for fear it may peter, and the mine is for sale. Everything is for sale. No fissure veins have yet been developed."

It also appears that hundreds of men at the mines are dead broke, and that the number of such is increasing hourly. With such sombre shadings to the picture before us, drawn by reliable men, we have concluded to take our share of White Pine right here in good old Napa valley. Perhaps we are losing a fortune, but we'll risk it.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

The Cincinnati Disaster—Later Particulars.

FROM CINCINNATI.

Later Facts Relative to the Destructive Conflagration at the Queen City.

Cincinnati, May 12.—The most destructive conflagration of steamboats that ever occurred in this city raged at the New Orleans and Memphis packet landing this morning. The fire broke out at 2 o'clock on the steamer Clifton, extended to the Westmoreland and Melnotte above, and to the Cheyenne and Darling below. These five boats were soon enveloped in flames. The hulls of the Melnotte and Darling may be used again, but the other boats will be a total loss. The fire originated in the chambermaid's room on the Clifton, by the upsetting of a coal oil lamp. Fourteen kegs of powder on the Cheyenne exploded, scattering the flames over the Westmoreland.

There were 200 barrels of coal oil on the Cheyenne. The Melnotte belonged to Williamson & Joahll and Captain Keniston. Value, $8000; insurance, $6000. The Westmoreland belonged to Captain Byers, Rusk & Wolf. Value, $20,000. The Clifton was valued at $35,000; insured for $22,000. The Mary Erwin was valued at $12,000; insured for $10,000. The Cheyenne was valued at $30,000; insured for $14,000; value of cargo, $50,000. The Darling was valued at $25,000; insured for $20,000.

Rumors are afloat that several lives were lost, but no names are reported.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Evening's Quotations.

London, May 12—Evening.—Consols for money, 92⅜, and for account, 92⅜. Five-twenties firm at 97. Railways firm; Erie, 21⅛; Illinois Central, 96.

Frankfort, May 12.—Five-twenties, 84⅛.

Liverpool, May 12—Evening.—Uplands Cotton, 11⅜d. on the spot and afloat; Orleans, 11⅜d.; sales to-day, 8000 bales.

London, May 12—Evening.—Tallow, 42s. 6d.

Queenstown, May 12.—Arrived, steamship Manhattan, from New York.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 4 5

U. S. OFFICE OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, —An appropriation ($50,000) having been made by Congress for purchasing ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR OFFICERS of the United States Army and Navy mutilated in the service, applications may now be made, in person or by letter, by officers entitled to the benefit of the act, and who desire the best Artificial Limbs, to Dr. B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist, No. 1608 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, No. 678 BROADWAY, New York, No. 81 GREEN Street, Boston. Offices for Supplying Army and Navy Officers. 5 12§

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the CLARION RIVER AND SPRING CREEK OIL COMPANY will be held at HORTICULTURAL HALL on WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M. 5 12 13t*

DR. R. F. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. [5 12§

NOTICE.—THE RICHMOND GRANITE COMPANY.—Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Office of the Company, in Richmond, Va., on THURSDAY, May 20, at 3 P. M. L. P. ASHMEAD, Secretary and Treasurer. 5 10 3t*

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BLOOMSBURG IRON COMPANY will be held at the Office at IRON DALE, Columbia county, Pa., on WEDNESDAY, May 19, 1869, for the Election of Nine Directors, to serve the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other business. WILLIAM E. S. BAKER, Secretary and Treasurer, No. 122 RACE Street. Philadelphia, April 17, 1869. 4 29 17t*

"A PENNY SAVED IS EQUAL TO TWO Earned."—The time to save money is when you earn it, and the way to save it is by depositing a portion of it weekly in the old FRANKLIN SAVING FUND, No. 136 S. FOURTH Street, below Chesnut. Money in large or small amounts received, and five per cent. interest allowed. Open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock. CYRUS CADWALLADER, Treasurer. 2 16

IMPORTANT TO BUYERS OF HOSIERY.—Messrs. COOK & BROTHER, Importers of Hosiery, No. 53 North EIGHTH Street, claim to be the only firm in Philadelphia, keeping all grades of Hosiery at retail, who import their own goods. They feel assured—

First. That by avoiding the profits and commissions imposed in the ordinary course of trade they save their customers at least 25 per cent.

Second. That they have the quality of their goods under complete control, using the best yarns and employing the best workmen in their manufacture.

Third. That having direct access to European markets, they can keep a more complete stock than if dependent upon purchases made here of foreign goods.

A call from the reader is solicited at their store, No. 53 North EIGHTH Street. 5 5 wstp3m

JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO., JEWELLERS, No. 819 CHESNUT Street, (Until their late Store is rebuilt), HAVE NOW An Entirely New Stock of Goods, To replace that destroyed by fire, and are now opening PARIS MANTEL CLOCKS, Single and in sets, with SIDE ORNAMENTS. Bardou & Son's newest and best grades of OPERA GLASSES, Bridal, Party, and Opera Fans. The latest contributions of Art in REAL BRONZE. A largely increased supply of Diamonds, Fine Watches, Jewelry, AND ARTISTIC SILVER WARE. Also, a very full line of GORHAM MANF'G COMPANY'S FINE ELECTRO-PLATED WARES. PRICES MODERATE. [4 5 mwf 1mrp

GREAT NOVELTIES IN LOOKING GLASSES, PICTURE FRAMES, ETC. ETC. NEW CHROMOS, NEW ENGRAVINGS. JAMES S. EARLE & SONS, NO. 816 CHESNUT STREET, 4 5 mwfrp PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHING.

Completion OF THE Pacific Railroad. ROCKHILL & WILSON'S Views of the Same.

Sing to the tune of "Yankee Doodle."

The great Pacific Railroad's laid
From ocean unto ocean,
And now complete connection's made,
An enterprising notion.

The mighty work at last is done,
So speedily and brisk, oh!
And now in ten days we can run
From here to San Francisco.

No more we take the ancient route,
The stage, a horrid slow thing;
It banged the passengers about,
And wore out all their clothing.

Chorus for the end of each verse.

The great Pacific Railroad's laid
From ocean unto ocean,
And we buy clothes at GREAT BROWN HALL,
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Through passengers by the Pacific Railroad will call at the GREAT BROWN HALL before starting, and provide themselves with a complete outfit of the elegant and substantial Spring and Summer Clothing prepared by ROCKHILL & WILSON.

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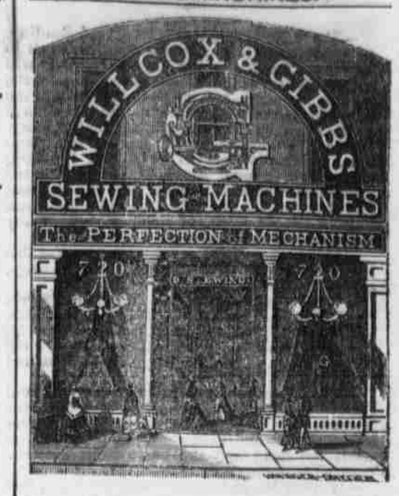

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SPRING MILL HEIGHTS,
Jacob H. Breish, Conshohocken P. O., Montgomery co.
DOTY HOUSE,
Theodore Howell, Shamokin, Northumberland co. [5 4 2mrp

EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, LANCASTER COUNTY, PA.

This popular and well-known SUMMER RESORT will be opened for the reception of guests on the 15th of June, under the auspices of J. W. FREDERICK, the former proprietor.

The entire establishment has been renovated and refitted with new and elegant furniture. 4 27 2m

FOR CAPE MAY.—THROUGH EXPRESS TRAIN. On SATURDAY, May 15, 1869. Leave Philadelphia, Market street, at 9:00 A. M. due 12:25 P. M. Returning train leaves Cape May at 3:00 P. M., due Philadelphia at 6:22. This train will be run every Saturday until further notice. W. J. SEWELL, Sup't. CAMDEN, May 12th, 1869. 5 13 3t

FINANCIAL.

DREXEL & CO., NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET. American and Foreign BANKERS, Issue Drafts and Letters of Credit Available Throughout Europe. 3 10 4p

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MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

"Much Ado About a Merchant of Venice" at the Walnut.

Mr. Brougham last evening, in a peculiarly Broughamish speech before the curtain, vented his ill-humor on some of the critics for not noticing his new piece, on the public for not attending to witness it, and on the audience present for not applauding. This little ebullition of bile was amusing, but impudent and in the worst possible taste, and almost any actor but John Brougham would have been heartily hissed for such an exhibition.

With regard to the burlesque, the merits of which we hope the public will discover before Mr. Brougham's engagement concludes, so that he will have an opportunity to regain his good humor, we have to say that it is about the best affair of the kind that Mr. Brougham has yet produced, and it is beyond all comparison superior to the stupid English travesties of historical and classic stories which have come to us lately from the other side of the Atlantic. The piece is a lively and laughable burlesque on *The Merchant of Venice*, a subject that is understood and appreciated by the theatre-going public; it is full of good puns, jokes, and hits at the manners of the times, such as no one can get off better than John Brougham. The court scene in the second act is particularly amusing, and it fulfils the true end of caricature by burlesquing a burlesque court of justice, such as too many in New York city are, if we are to believe the unanimous opinion of the papers of that city.

Mr. Brougham's "Shylock" is something that our play-goers should see if they wish to understand what genuine burlesque acting is. Mr. Brougham does not merely give an exaggerated imitation of the high-strung manners of eminent tragedians, but he really acts the part with a terrible earnestness and real passion that are irresistibly ludicrous in contrast with the funny text and the laughable situations. It is this kind of burlesque that Robson, the English actor, was famous for, if report is to be credited—a combination of low comedy with high tragedy that brings the ridiculous almost up to the level of the sublime. There is a real art about such acting, and it is a very different thing from the heeling and toeing and leg business that have been palmed off of late on the public as burlesque.

The Walnut street company support Mr. Brougham better than they did the London actors who appeared there a few weeks ago, but there is still considerable room for improvement. Mrs. Wolcot, as "Lorenzo," acts with a great deal of spirit, but the rest of the cast do not distinguish themselves in a very remarkable manner except by general dullness.

The new domestic drama by J. T. Williams, entitled *The Peep Show Man*, is an interesting little piece of considerable merit. The plot travels a little out of the well-worn dramatic rut, and it introduces a first-rate specimen of the traditional stage sailor, "Jack Trudget," the peep-show man. This part is very well acted by Mr. Walcot, and the drama, in conjunction with Mr. Brougham's burlesque, makes a bill of entertainment that ought to prove attractive to the public.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC Auber's opera of *Masaniello* will be performed this evening for the first time in English.

To-morrow *Fra Diavolo* will be given, and on Friday *Traviata* will be performed for Mr. Castle's benefit.

AT THE CHESNUT Miss Elsie Holt and her English burlesque troupe will appear this evening in a new burlesque by H. J. Byron, entitled *Lucretia Borgia, or to Grand Doctresse.*

AT THE WALNUT Mr. John Brougham's burlesque of *Much Ado About a Merchant of Venice* and the dramatic drama of *The Peep-Show Man* will be performed this evening.

AT THE ARCH Lotta's new drama of *Pepina* will be represented this evening and to-morrow for the last times. On Friday Lotta will have a farewell benefit previous to her departure for California.

On Monday Mr. Barton Hill, who is about to sail for Europe, will have a farewell benefit.

AT THE AMERICAN a variety of attractions will be presented this evening.

THE NEW YORK CIRCUS, under the management of L. B. Lent, now located on Eighth street, above Race, is attracting crowded audiences. A good circus performance is an excellent entertainment, and this troupe is one of the best organized we have had in this city. Those who admire fine riding and skilful acrobatism should visit this establishment. Performances are given every afternoon and evening.

PROFESSOR JAMES MCCLINTOCK, M. D. will commence, on Monday, May 17, a course of popular lectures on anatomy, physiology, etc., at Concert Hall, which promises to be interesting, instructive, and practically useful. The importance of some knowledge of the structure and functions of the body, with a view to the preservation of health and the prevention of disease, is generally conceded; but until very recently it has not been possible to present the necessary information in such a shape as will be appreciated by the public generally. Professor McClintock has long been known as a learned and eloquent teacher of medicine, and those who attend his course of lectures will receive instruction that will be of advantage in every walk of life.

THE BOSTON PEACE FESTIVAL COMMITTEE on Accommodation to Strangers have established a bureau at No. 246 Washington street, Boston, Room A, where a record will be kept of such rooms, halls, vestries, or unoccupied houses as may be secured for the comfortable shelter of the thousands of persons in excess of the ordinary accommodations furnished by the city hotels, who will visit Boston during the Jubilee week in June.

"THE TEMPEST," although produced in a most superb manner and with an unexceptionable cast, at Fisk's Opera House in New York, may be set down as a failure. Mr. E. L. Davenport's impersonation of "Prospero" has been extolled as a masterpiece of acting by the critics. This gentleman has been engaged by Mrs. John Wood, and will commence an engagement in London early in September next. We shall hope to see him at one of our theatres prior to his departure. A Miss Davenport is announced for an engagement at Fox's Varieties. Our readers must not confound the lady with Miss Fanny Davenport, of the Arch Street Theatre. The latter accompanies her father to England in the fall.

CITY ITEMS.

STYLE, FIT AND MAKE *of our Men's, Youths', and Boys Clothing unequalled by any stock of Ready-made goods in Philadelphia. We have also*

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT *of selected styles of piece goods, to be made up to order, in unsurpassed style.*

ALL PRICES GUARANTEED *lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.*

HALF WAY BETWEEN *Fifth and Sixth Streets.* } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

A DESIDE.—It has long been a esire with medical mend to have an agreeable tonic which will act beneficially upon the different functions of the system without deleterious effect. Speer's "Standard Wine Bitters" fully meet the want so long felt. Their base is his pure wine, without any medication, except by herbs and roots. Sold by druggists.

LET US PROTECT OURSELVES.—The physical structure of the strongest human being is vulnerable everywhere. Our bodies are endowed by nature with a certain negative power, which protects them, to some extent, from unwholesome influences; but this protection is imperfect and cannot be safely relied on in unhealthy regions, or under circumstances of more than ordinary danger. Therefore, it is wisdom, it is prudence, it is common sense to provide against such contingencies, by taking an ANTIDOTE IN ADVANCE; in other words, by fortifying the system with HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS—the most complete protective against all the epidemic and endemic maladies that has ever been administered in any country. As a remedy for Dyspepsia, there is no medicine that will compare with it. Whoever suffers the pangs of indigestion, anywhere on the face of the earth where HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS can be procured, does so voluntarily; for, as surely as truth exists, this invaluable TONIC and ALTERATIVE would restore his disordered stomach to a healthy condition. To the nervous it is also especially recommended, and in cases of confirmed constipation it also affords speedy and permanent relief.

In all cases of fever and ague the BITTERS is more potent than any amount of quinine, while the most dangerous cases of bilious fever yield to its wonderful properties. Those who have tried the medicine will never use another for any of the ailments which the HOSTETTER'S BITTERS profess to subdue. To those who have not made the experiment, we cordially recommend an early application to the BITTERS whenever they are stricken by disease of the digestive organs.

"THE PACIFIC RAILROAD."

Running through the mountains,
Flying o'er the plains,
From the golden fountains
Come the loaded trains.
Loud the bells are ringing,
Hear the people shout;
California's bringing
Her treasures hereabout.
The road to China's open,
Hurrah for Uncle Sam;
John Bull and Nap. stand moping.
Ha! beat us if you can.
Our glorious Yankee nation
Has astonished all the folks;
And the great Pacific station
Is the store of Charles Stokes,
Where clothing, made in style so nice,
Is sold at the very lowest price.
No. 834 CHESNUT STREET.

MAD DOG!—

Mad dog! mad dog! the urchins cried,
And rushing down the street,
Snapping, the frantic brute I spied,
At every thing he'd meet.
Why *will* a dog be kept in town
That human life endangers?
Send off the beast to grass, or drown
Where sausage-men are strangers.
And go and buy a Marvin Safe
Your valuables to keep in,
Consuming neither bread nor beef
'Twill grace the room you sleep in.
And though it may a corner fit,
No *mad fit* will astound you,
While keeping *watch* or jewels, it
Makes no disturbance round you.
For sale by MARVIN & CO.,
No. 721 Chesnut street.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 S. Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO'S PIANOS possess the most superb action, with unusual purity of tone, which is one of lovely softness and great brilliancy. The agents, No. 927 Chesnut street, exhibit thirty-four premiums over all others.

BUSINESS MEN find the AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON, their most convenient stopping-place. Newly furnished, with passenger elevator, cafe, billiard halls, forty rooms *en suite*, etc., this hotel maintains its high rank.

MR. A. WINCH sends us from his extensive periodical establishment, at No. 505 Chesnut street, the latest numbers of the London *Punch*, *Fun*, and *Reynolds' Miscellany*, all of which, with all the other foreign, as well as domestic periodicals, may be there obtained.

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FULLY INAUGURATED.
WANAMAKER & BROWN
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WAGING WAR
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AGAINST
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HIGH PRICES, HIGH PRICES,
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BY OFFERING
FINE CLOTHING FINE CLOTHING
FINE CLOTHING FINE CLOTHING
FINE CLOTHING FINE CLOTHING
VERY CHEAP FOR CASH.
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VERY CHEAP FOR CASH.
ADD TO YOUR COMFORT, SAVE YOUR MONEY, IMPROVE YOUR LOOKS,
BY
BUYING YOUR SUMMER SUIT
AT
OAK HALL, SIXTH AND MARKET. OAK HALL,
OAK HALL, SIXTH AND MARKET. OAK HALL,
OAK HALL, OAK HALL,
OAK HALL, OAK HALL.

MARRIED.

PIERCE—THOMPSON.—In this city, May 10, by Rev. G. W. Folwell, Mr. EEWARD B. PIERCE, of Wilmington, Del., and Miss EMILY THOMPSON, of Philadelphia.

READ—OLIPHANT.—On the 9th instant, by the Rev. W. C. Robinson, No. 552 N. Thirteenth street, Mr. SHREEVE E. READ to Miss BEULAH R. OLIPHANT.

DIED.

ADAMS.—On Tuesday, May 11, Commodore HENRY A. ADAMS, U. S. N., aged 69 years.

His friends are particularly invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 1154 S. Broad street.

KEYSER.—On this morning, the 12th instant, after a protracted illness, NATHAN L. KEYSER, in the 75th year of his age.

BEAN.—On the 10th instant, ELMIRA ABEL BEAN, aged 2 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 1074 East Dauphin street, on Thursday at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Monument Cemetery.

BOYER.—On the 9th instant, at the residence of her son-in-law, Joseph Fronfield, Esq., No. 829 Race street, Mrs. CATHERINE BOYER, in the 80th year of her age, formerly of Evansburg, Pa.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Evansburg Episcopal Church, on Thursday next, the 13th instant, at 10 o'clock. Friends from the city will take the 7:30 A. M. train from the Reading Railroad Depot for Perkiomen Station.

HAMELL.—Suddenly, on the 8th instant, A. HAMILTON HAMELL, aged 38 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Camden Lodge, No. 15, F. A. M.; also Talaca Lodge, No. 4, S. of M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, the 13th instant, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 421 Stevens street, Camden, N. J.

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TO SECURE YOUR FAMILY FROM WANT,

To Relieve Your Mind of Anxiety,

To Make a Good Investment,

INSURE YOUR LIFE

IN THE

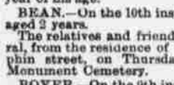
AMERICAN

OF PHILADELPHIA.

ALEX. WHILLDIN, President.

JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary. 6 10

POINT BREEZE PARK.



POINT BREEZE PARK.

THURSDAY, May 13, at 3 P. M.

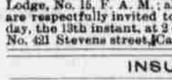
MATCH $300.

MILE HEATS, 3 in 5 TO HARNESS, GOOD DAY AND TRACK.

R. P. STETSON names b. m. IDA.

OWNER NAMES b. g. VICTOR PATCHEN.

ADMISSION, $1. 5 11 3t



POINT BREEZE PARK.

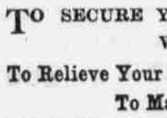
Monday, May 17, 3 P. M.

MATCH $500. GOOD DAY AND TRACK.

G. TURNER names b. m. FANNY ALLEN, trotter, to harness.

E. HART names b. m. POLLY ANN, pacer, to wagon.

ADMISSION, $1. 5 12 4t



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All the refinements of Photography, such as

IVORYTYPES, MINIATURES ON PORCELAIN, OPALOTYPES

The NEW CRAYONS originated with this establishment.

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Nos. 245 and 247 S. ELEVENTH St.,

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(In addition to No. 247)

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IN WHITE GOODS, LINENS, AND HOSIERY.

WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!!

350 yards London Cord Pique, 25c.; same as sold last season at 25c.

Fine French Organdies, plaid and striped, 37½c.

Pique Figured, 20, 25, 35, 37½, 50c. to $1.

Soft-finished Cambric, 18, 20, to 75c.

Victoria Lawns, 18c. up. Plain Nainsooks, 12c. up.

Satin Brocade Nainsooks.

Satin, Plaid, and Striped Nainsooks.

Hamburg Edgings and Insertings, 6½c. up.

LINENS! LINENS!! LINENS!!!

Barnsley Sheetings, 2¼ to 3 yards wide.

Barnsley Table Linen, $1, $1 37½, to $2 25.

Barnsley Damask Towels, $3 75 per dozen.

Richardson's Shirting Linens, 37½c. up.

Richardson's 2-yard wide Table Damask, 75c.

Damask Napkins, all linen, $1, $1 50, to $11.

Marseilles Quilts, 2¼ yards long, $2 up.

Bargains in Ladies' and Gents' Handkerchiefs.

HOSIERY! HOSIERY! HOSIERY!!!

Children's ½ to ¾ Socks, finest imported.

Children's Gauze Merino Vests, from 9 to 30 in.

Ladies' full regular-made Hose, 25c.

Ladies' full regular double-sole Hose, 37½c.

Ladies' Gauze Merino Vests, all sizes.

Gents' full regular-made Hose, 20, 25, 28c. up.

Best English Half-Hose imported, extra fine, 37½c.

Gents' Gauze Merino Vests, 37½, 62½, 75c. up.

Ladies', Gents', and Children's Balbriggan Hose. [5 8 s12t

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JOHN W. THOMAS,

405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,

Has now in Stock a LARGE and HANDSOME assortment of

NEW GRENADINES in Stripes and Figured,

NEW STYLE LAWNS AND ORGANDIES,

3-4, 4-4, and 8-4 IRON MESH HERNANI,

Together with every variety of NEW and ELEGANT

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NEW AND CHOICE GOODS are received daily from the New York and Philadelphia markets.

1869.

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SUPERB BLACK SILKS.

BEAUTIFUL JAPANESE SILKS.

IRISH AND FRENCH POPLINS.

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We offer the most complete and varied Stock of Goods in our Line "NORTH OF CHESNUT STREET," and at a BIG DISCOUNT off Chesnut Street Prices, as everybody knows we can afford to sell CHEAPER, as we WORK under a mere FRACTION OF THEIR EXPENSES,

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PIQUE, WHITE GOODS,
BONJOUR POPLINS, and
DRESS GOODS IN GENERAL

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Silk and Wool Rolled Poplins.

PRICES STILL LOWER.

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SEVENTH AND ARCH STREETS,

OPEN TO-DAY

A full line of Black Silks, from $1 75 to $5 00.
One lot neat Striped and Plaid Silks, very choice.
Japanese Silks, Plain, Chene, and Striped.
One lot Plaid French Silks at $1 20.
Crepe Poplins, for suits, in great variety.
Black Hernani, from 44 cents to $4 50.
Satin Striped Hernani, choice styles.
French Lawns, a large assortment. 3 3ws1

PARASOLS.

PARASOLS.—ALL THE NEWEST London and Paris styles, which for novelty, variety, and elegance are unequalled. A large assortment of Lace Covers, Sea Side and Sun Umbrellas at the lowest prices, at H. DIXON'S Fancy Goods Store, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 4 10 3m

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FRESH FRUIT IN CANS.

PEACHES, PINEAPPLES, ETC.,
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AT RETAIL,

AT RIGHT PRICES.

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NO. 12 NORTH THIRD STREET,

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HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 2 6m

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PEREMPTORY SALE.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Very elegant and superior five-story stone Mansion, with Stables and Coach-houses, No. 1612 Walnut street, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, 46 feet front, 150 feet deep to Chancellor street, 63 feet in the rear, two fronts. On Tuesday, May 18, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that very elegant and superior five-story granite stone front messuage and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Walnut street, west of Sixteenth street. No. 1612, containing in front on Walnut street 46 feet, and extending in depth 150 feet to Chancellor street, on which it has a front of 63 feet, with the privilege of a three-feet alley. The Mansion is five stories high, well and substantially built, and has all the modern conveniences. First floor has reception room, dining room, with dumb waiter, pantry, library, billiard room; second floor, two very elegant chambers and recess room, two handsome parlors, bath and water closet; third floor, four large chambers, two baths; fourth floor, three large chambers and banquetting room (with skylight); and five chambers with linen room on the fifth floor; large kitchen, two wine cellars, vault under front pavement, laundry, with stationary wash tubs, with hot and cold water, meat vault, two steam furnaces, cooking range, bell-calls, marble manteis, gas throughout, wash-pave, flag pavement; balcony (second story) front and back, high ceilings, numerous closets, etc. Also, two two-story Stables and Coach Houses in the rear, fronting on Chancellor street. Court yard paved with granite. Large cistern in the yard. It is one of the most valuable residences on Walnut street, and situated in a desirable neighborhood. Terms—$50,000 may remain on mortgage for five years, if desired. May be examined on application to the auctioneers.

ELEGANT FURNITURE, HORSES, CARRIAGES, ETC.—Also, on Friday, May 28, 1869, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, on the premises, the entire elegant furniture, including ebony and gilt parlor furniture, silk terry coverings, very elegant walnut and rosewood chamber suits, handsome Wilton, velvet, Brussels, and other carpets, china and glassware, etc. Full particulars in catalogues. M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 3 15 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PEREMPTORY SALE.—THOMAS & SONS Auctioneers.—Very Elegant Country Seat Three-story Stone Mansion, Stable and Coach-house, Green-houses, etc., 23 acres, New Second street road, Montgomery county, Penna., near the City Line Station, on the North Pennsylvania Railroad. Residence of William G. Moorhead, Esq. On Tuesday, May 18, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that very elegant country seat, of about 23 acres, situate on the westerly side of the New Second street turnpike, about 6 minutes' walk of City Line Station, on the North Pennsylvania Railroad. The improvements are a very elegant three-story stone mansion, with tower, well built and finished in a superior manner; walls frescoed, etc.; 5 open grates on first floor; well adapted for winter as well as summer residence; contains 6 rooms on each floor: library, picture gallery, etc.; has piazza on three sides, and the modern conveniences; commodious chambers, bath, hot and cold water, water-closet, furnace, cooking range, etc.; also, a handsome stone lodge or gardener's house, stable and carriage-house, green-house, ice-house, etc. The mansion is built in a beautiful grove of old forest and ornamental trees. Terms—Half cash. Immediate possession. Sale absolute. May be examined any day previous to sale. The above is the residence of William G. Moorhead, Esq., who sells on account of going abroad for a term of years.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
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RICHMOND & CO.,

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JOHN F. FOREPAUGH & SON,

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ELEGANT STORE,

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Are now selling FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE at very Reduced Prices. 4 1 3mrp

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FINE CLASS FURNITURE

AT MODERATE PRICES. [4 23 fmw3mrp

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FRENCH PLATE LOOKING-GLASSES,

ENGRAVINGS,

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PAINTINGS,

Manufacturer of all kinds of

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3 11 Fifth door above the Continental, Phila.

APPLICATION HAS BEEN MADE FOR Duplicate Certificate No. 1295, name of "Portsmouth Orphans' Asylum," issued May 30, 1857, for $1700, New Loan due January 1, 1886. Original lost in fire, Richmond, Va., in 1865. GEORGE M. SAIN, Treasurer,
4 30 tu3m Portsmouth, Va.

BOARDING WANTED, IN A SMALL private family by a gentleman, wife, and two daughters. None but the most respectable, not boarding-house keepers, need reply. Address A. M. L., "Evening Telegraph" office, stating terms per month (which must not be unreasonable), with references. 5 12 6t

EMPIRE SLATE MANTEL WORKS.—J. B. KIMES, No. 2126 CHESNUT Street. 1 12wfm1

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NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE,

DESIGNED FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FAMILY SEWING,

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Is adapted to a much greater RANGE OF WORK than any Machine EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

IT IS ELEGANT IN STYLE AND FINISH,

SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION,

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MAKES PERFECT WORK ON EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL,

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VERY LIGHT RUNNING,

And a pleasure for the operator to use it. We claim for this

NEW MACHINE,

THE MOST PERFECT, SIMPLE, AND RELIABLE

Family Sewing Machine

EVER INVENTED,

And an examination will convince the most skeptical.

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The Parham Sewing Machine Co.

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BOOTS AND SHOES

FOR

GENTS' WEAR.

BARTLETT,

NO. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,

10 16 fmw ABOVE CHESNUT.

CARPETINGS.

1000 Pieces Brussels,

2000 Pieces Fancy Matting,

JUST RECEIVED PER STEAMER.

E. H. GODSHALK & CO.,

NO. 723 CHESNUT STREET,

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CURTAINS AND SHADES.

B. J. WILLIAMS & SONS,

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MANUFACTURERS OF

Venetian Blinds & Window Shades.

Large and fine assortment at low prices.

STORE SHADES made and lettered. [5 11 1m
CORNICES, CORDS, TASSELS, REPAIRING, ETC.

ICE COMPANIES.

ICE! ICE! ICE! ICE! ICE!

Ice! Ice! Ice! Ice! Ice! Ice! Ice!

OFFICE OF THE

KNICKERBOCKER ICE CO.,

No. 435 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.

Established 1832. Incorporated 1864.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers and Shippers of

EASTERN ICE.

THOMAS E. CAHILL, President.
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E. H. CORNELL, Secretary.
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ICE delivered daily in all parts of the consolidated city, West Philadelphia, Mantua, Richmond, Bridesburg, Tioga and Germantown. Prices for families, offices, etc., for 1869:

8 lbs. daily.....50 cents per week.
12 " " .....75 " "
16 " " .....90 " "
20 " " .....$1 05 " "

Large consumers at wholesale prices. Orders sent to the Office, or any of the following Depots, will receive prompt attention:—

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND MASTER STREET,
WILLOW STREET WHARF, Delaware Avenue,
RIDGE ROAD AND WILLOW STREET,
TWENTY-SECOND AND HAMILTON STREET,
NINTH STREET AND WASHINGTON AVENUE, and
PINE STREET WHARF, Schuylkill. [5 3 1mrp

Ice! Ice! Ice! Ice! Ice! Ice!

TO RENT.

TO RENT IN GERMANTOWN—A very desirable residence, within three minutes' walk of Church lane and Shoemaker's lane stations, on Germantown Railroad. Has stabling for three horses and two cows; large pasture ground and vegetable garden; good spring water and plenty of shade.

Apply to GEORGE W. FISS,
5 12 3t* No. 24 South FRONT Street.

TO RENT, WEST PHILADELPHIA—The elegant Mansion, with extensive Grapery, at the corner of Thirty-ninth and Locust streets, formerly owned and occupied by Samuel T. Altemus, Esq. Price, $3000 per annum. Immediate possession. Very desirable for a boarding-house.

CALEB J. MILNE,
11* No. 115 CHESNUT Street.

SUMMER CLOTHES,

Elegant and Becoming in the Highest Degree.

Light in Texture and Light in Colors

MADE UP IN

AIRY AND GRACEFUL STYLES,

Cool, Comely, and Comfortable,

AT THE

Chesnut Street Clothing Establishment

OF

JOHN WANAMAKER,

NOS. 818 AND 820 CHESNUT STREET,

5 6 4p PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

W. T. SNODGRASS & CO.,

No. 34 South SECOND Street,

Have just received a fresh importation of

Genuine Scotch Cheviots,

Elegant French Coatings!

LATEST STYLES OF

Fancy Cassimeres and Vestings,

FOR THEIR [4 3 2mrp

RETAIL DEPARTMENT.

CLOTH HOUSE.

JAMES & LEE,

No. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN LAMB,

Are now receiving a SPLENDID LINE of

Spring Fancy Cassimeres,

Comprising all the best makes in the market,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. [3 28m

JAMES & LEE,

No. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN LAMB,

Are now receiving an ENTIRE NEW STOCK of

Spring and Summer Coatings,

To which they invite the attention of the trade and others, [3 28 w

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

BONNETS, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

WOOD & CARY,

725 CHESNUT St.,

LATEST STYLES

OF

FANCY BONNETS AND HATS.

W. & C.
HAT AND BONNET
MATERIAL
PRICES LOW.
No. 725 CHESNUT Street.
4 22 tuwth2mrp

COLLARS, ETC.

DORE! DORE! DORE!

SUMMER STYLE. BEST QUALITY.

THE ONLY NARROW ROUND-END COLLAR FURNISHED BY THE PRINCIPAL DEALERS.

ONE DOLLAR FOR FIFTY COLLARS.

Put up in new style—five small boxes, containing ten collars each, in a beautiful fancy carton. All who prefer NARROW COLLARS are requested to give them a trial. Trade supplied by the

KEYSTONE COLLAR COMPANY,

5 12 wsm3t No. 627 CHESNUT Street.

WINES.

BENEDICTINE,

Made by the Monks of the Abbey of Fecamp, France.

Established in 1510.

This Liquor has not changed from the time of its first introduction in 1510, and the original recipe employed in its manufacture has been religiously observed. For sale by

A. MERINO,

NO. 140 SOUTH FRONT STREET,

5 12 6t Agent for Pennsylvania.

PIPER HEIDSIECK CHAMPAGNE

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE BY

A. MERINO,

NO. 140 SOUTH FRONT STREET,

5 12 6t Agent for Pennsylvania.

NOW IS THE TIME TO CLEANSE YOUR HOUSE.

WINCHER, HARTMAN & CO.'S WASHING AND CLEANSING POWDER

Is unequalled for scrubbing Paints, Floors, and all household use. Ask for it and take no other.

W. H. BOWMAN, Sole Agent,
4 23 6m No. 1156 FRANKFORD Road.

FIFTH LETTER OF HERNAN CORTES.

From the London Saturday Review.

The figure of Hernan Cortes stands out in noble and pleasing relief among the early records of Spanish conquest and dominion in the New World. His name may have suffered in vulgar estimation from its juxtaposition with those of filibusters or coarse and ruthless adventurers like Almagro and Pizarro. The impartial voice of the historian, however, and the still more emphatic evidence of his own despatches and achievements, combine in securing justice for Cortes as a man of rare breadth of intellect, great powers of statesmanship, and a liberality of spirit vastly in advance of his age. Mr. Prescott has done much to set in its true light the great work compressed into so marvellously brief a space by Cortes' energy and daring. Mr. Helps is only at a loss whether to compare him most nearly with Cæsar, with Augustus, or with Charles V. Of late years the publication of much important and interesting matter long kept back from the light has brought forward this hero to tell as it were from the tomb the tale of more than one unknown or forgotten episode in a career of brilliant courage and adventure. One of the least understood or appreciated of these passages in the life of Cortes was his wonderful expedition to Honduras. The letter containing the record of this romantic and daring, but skilfully planned and eventually fruitful, exploit was known to have formed the fifth of a series of despatches written by Cortes to the Emperor Charles V. This, however, together with the first, which gave an account of the hero's landing at Vera Cruz, had long been missing. Robertson was the first to suspect that they might probably be found amongst the archives at Vienna, Charles having been in Germany when one of them at least reached Europe. Such turned out to be the case. In a manuscript volume in the Imperial Library an attested copy of the first letter was found, of which that diligent historian forthwith published an abstract among the notes and illustrations to his "History of America." Along with it in the same manuscript volume was Cortes' fifth letter, or *Carta quinta de Relacion*, which was printed for the first time in 1844, in the fourth volume of the *Coleccion de Documentos inéditos para la Historia de España*. The first letter had previously appeared in the first volume of the same series. Both have since been reprinted, first by Don Enrique de Vedia, in Ribadeneyra's *Biblioteca de Autores Clasicos*, and subsequently by Don Pascual de Gayangos, of the Spanish Academy. Doubts have been entertained concerning the earliest of these letters. Though signed with Cortes' name, it appears to have been addressed to Charles V by the *Justicia y Regimiento*, or municipal corporation of Vera Cruz. A separate, and probably fuller, report it is thought likely must have been sent from the conqueror's own pen, in accordance with his known habit and bent of mind. It was the opinion of Gonzales Barcia, who was the first to reprint the second, third, and fourth letters, that this independent despatch of Cortes was no other than the one suppressed by the Council of the Indies at the request of Pamphilo de Narvaez, or that which Juan de Flores took from Alonso de Avila. No such doubts, however, attach to the fifth letter, the most valuable of all in a geographical point of view, if not for the interest kindled by its tale of hazards and adventures, or the light it throws upon the mind and character of the narrator himself. The Council of the Hakluyt Society have done well, in our opinion, in excluding it from the list of their publications; and they have been fortunate, or rather let us say judicious, in their choice of a translator, the editor of the original text of the "Cartas de Hernan Cortes al Emperador Carlos V" (Paris, 1866). The second, third, and fourth letters had been translated by an American writer, Mr. George Folson, in 1843; but M. de Gayangos is the first, as far as we know, to turn into English the curious despatch before us. His version is marked by clearness and freedom, and though we have not the original at hand as a means of verification, the scholarlike style of the translation gives us thorough confidence in its fidelity. A concise but clear introduction puts us in possession of the chief points connected with the bibliography of the subject, together with the causes which led to the expedition.

Cortes, it is well known, shared the idea then common with his countrymen and many of the leading men of adventure, that a strait was to be found connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, the latter being no other than the far-famed Indian Ocean. "Most of all," he writes to the Emperor, in his *tercera Relacion*, "do I exult in the tidings lately brought me of the Great Ocean; for in it, as cosmographers and those learned men who know most about the Indies inform me, are scattered innumerable isles, teeming with gold and pearls, abounding in precious stones, as well as in spices, and where I feel confident secrets and admirable things may be discovered. And again, in 1524, he writes, "Your Majesty may be assured that, knowing as I do how much you have at heart the discovery of this great mystery of the seas, I shall postpone all interests and projects of my own—some of them of the highest moment—for the fulfilment of this great object." No sooner had he entered Mexico the second time than Cortes fitted out two expeditions, which, after reaching Mechuacan, penetrated to the borders of the Great Southern Ocean, even bringing back gold and pearls from the Gulf of California. Another exploring party pushed along the southern coast as far as Florida. A third and larger squadron was next despatched under Christoval de Olid, a brave officer, with orders to form a settlement at Honduras, and thence to cruise along its northern shore towards Darien, in quest of the mysterious strait. Olid, however, proved unfaithful, and on reaching the Havannah declared himself, under the promptings of Velasquez, the bitter enemy of Cortes, independent of his chief. On hearing this, Cortes despatched forthwith his kinsman, Francisco de Las Casas, with a small force in three vessels, with orders to seize and bring back the rebel. Las Casas, having been wrecked upon the shore, was thrown by Olid into prison. Aided, however, by Gonzalez Davila, another victim to Olid's tyranny, a plot was raised by Las Casas which ended in Olid's being seized, tried by court-martial, and beheaded at Naco. Meanwhile Cortes, having no tidings as yet of the death of Olid, resolved to go in person to Honduras, not only with a view to restoring his lost authority, but with the hope of realizing his darling vision of an inter-oceanic communication. On October 12, 1524, he left Mexico on the expedition described in the graphic despatch before us. The leading outlines of the journey have been pursued by many historians, and most recently by Mr. Helps. But there is a vigor and a reality in the hero's own simply-told tale which give an interest to every detail. To verify throughout the spots visited by Cortes in this marvellous march through almost impenetrable forests, swampy plains, or lofty mountains, seems all but a hopeless task. Mr. Prescott, after examining the best maps of Spanish, French, and Dutch geographers, could identify no more than four or five of the places indicated by Cortes. The diary of his stout-hearted lieutenant, Bernal Diaz, gives us little additional help in this respect. Mr. Arthur Morelet, an enterprising French traveller, who, about ten years ago, traversed a great part of Cortes' route, either failed to recognize the landmarks indicated by him, or was without knowledge of his letter. The difficulty of representing or identifying in writing the local proper names is a main element in the problem, enhanced as it is by the fact of the record being written after an interval during which the names of Indian localities and chiefs may have escaped the writer's memory. The small village of Los Tres Cruzes, near Palenque, retains in its name some traces of his visit. We know also that he crossed the Sierra de los Pedernales by a dangerous pass, to which he gave the name of Puerto del Alabastro, and after a march of five days reached a large lake, which could be no other than the Laguna de Peten, otherwise called Itza, in the country of the warlike Lacandones. The ruins of the "teocallis," or native temples, here long marked his passage. Beyond the sites of the two towns of Naco and Nito, where the miserable relics of the former expeditions were found, little else of the route, which extended over a thousand miles, can with certainty be determined. It must have led the explorers more than once over the Rio de San Pedro, and perhaps, too, across the Uzumazinta, over one of which rivers Cortes speaks of a bridge having been thrown 934 spans in length. Native writers speak of some of these bridges being long known as Las Puentes de Cortes, though they neglect to specify their exact sites. Of the engineering skill, no less than the chivalrous spirit, patient courage, and powers of command exhibited by Cortes, through all the perils and hardships of this march, we can hardly form too high an estimate. Of his own prowess, he seems indeed all but unconscious throughout. It is the hand of Providence that extricates him from the most desperate straits. "It was after having previously commended our souls to God," that "we threw," he writes, "a bridge over a morass three hundred paces in breadth." Over these terrible morasses, from the depths of which nothing could be seen but the patch of sky over their heads, his slender party constructed within the space of about twenty leagues no fewer than fifty bridges for the passage of men and horses. His entire force at starting consisted of "ninety-three horse, besides cross-bowmen and arquebusiers and thirty and odd foot, making in all a total of 230 men." From Bernal Diaz we learn that Cortes' little force—which he raises to 250 fighting men, including Guacacualcan and Mexican settlers—was supplemented by a butler and steward, several musicians, dancers, jugglers, and buffoons, besides the leader's personal retinue of several pages, young men of family, amongst whom was Montejo, the future conqueror of Yucatan. Cortes also enjoyed the society and aid of his famous mistress and interpreter Marina, concerning whom his own narrative keeps silence. A map furnished to him by the people of Tabasco and Xicalango enabled him to prosecute his route through the province of Cupilco to another called Cagoatan, where the provisions came to hand which he had, with much forethought, arranged to meet him. They had been forwarded in a great caraval to the mouth of the Tabasco river, and sent up the stream in native canoes. The natives, as a rule, fled at the approach of Europeans, burning their dwellings, and what the Cortes terms their "mosques," even getting drowned as they crowded to cross the river, till reassured, in part, by his friendly overtures. He seems to have shown tolerance, with much earnest zeal, in pointing out to the Indians the errors of their idolatry, and the truth of the Catholic faith, but against cannibalism he would observe no quarter:—

"It happened, however, that a Spaniard saw one of the Indians who had come with me from Tenuxtitlan eating a piece of flesh taken from the body of another Indian, whom he had killed on entering Iztapan. When the case was reported to me, I had the Indian arrested, and there, in the presence of the chief, had him burnt alive for having slain and afterwards eaten of his fellow-creatures—an abomination which your Majesty, and I myself in your royal name, have repeatedly deprecated, ordering the people of those parts to abstain from it. I therefore made the lord understand that if I punished that man with death it was because, in disobedience to your Majesty's commands, he had slain and afterwards eaten of the flesh of his fellow-creatures. That my wish was that nobody should be hurt, having been sent to those parts merely for the purpose of protecting them and taking care of their property, as well as showing them the way of worshipping one only God, who is in heaven, Creator and Maker of all things, by whose will all living creatures are governed. In order to do this, they were to relinquish all their idols and their abominable rites, because they were nothing more than lies and deceptions of the devil, who, being the sworn enemy of mankind, had devised those and other similar arts to ensure their perpetual damnation in the midst of horrible and everlasting tortures. That the devil was thus trying to lead them away from the knowledge of one only and true God, shutting them from the path of salvation, and preventing, by all means in his power, that they should partake of that glory and blessed happiness awaiting those who believe in God, in an abode of everlasting bliss, which the devil himself had lost owing to his disobedience and malice."

At one point, where all progress was barred by a wide and deep lagoon which it would have taken twenty days to round, the idea of a retreat gained so much ground among his Spaniards that they "almost dared," Cortes writes, "to whisper it in my presence." The hero's resource here lay in the Indian chiefs, whom he so inspired with his energy, combined with promises of reward, that they "agreed to work *viribus et posse*" at a bridge, over which in less than four days the whole of the men and horses passed. So solidly built was it, the writer boasts, that he had no doubt "it would stand upwards of ten years without breaking, unless it was burned down." It was formed of upwards of one thousand beams, the smallest of which was as thick round as a man's body, and measured nine or ten fathoms in length. The construction was mainly due to the skill of the native engineers. "I can assure your Majesty," Cortes confesses, "that I do not believe there is a man in existence capable of explaining in a satisfactory manner the dexterity which these lords of Tenuxtitlan and the Indians under them displayed in constructing the said bridge. I can only say that it is the most wonderful thing that ever was seen." Cortes' despatch displays throughout his enlightened sense of the capacity, the bravery, and the loyalty of the native races, and his belief that by mild and just treatment they might be firmly attached to the Spanish rule. It is with regret that we find him on his return, while still in the monastery where he stayed six days, "until he had confessed all his sins," superseded by virtue of the royal mandate in charge of Ponce de Leon. Here the narrative ends with a manly assertion of the writer's loyalty and fidelity, as well as an indignant denial of the charges of rapacity and malversation brought against him by his enemies. In a characteristic passage, not without a tinge of irony, "from fear that His Majesty might imagine that he asked too much in order that his proposition might be rejected," he undertakes—"though the sum was hardly sufficient for his decent maintenance at Court"—to be contented with ten millions of reals of yearly revenue, surrendering to the Emperor everything he possessed in the New World. We know too well what treatment awaited the man who had enriched the Spanish monarchy with the fairest of its colonial possessions. It is a sign of the dogged resolution of Cortes that we find him closing his letter, dated at Tenuxtitlan, September 3, 1526, with the announcement of his having just started another expedition to the country he had already so laboriously traversed, in the full assurance of having shortly to apprise his Majesty of the triumphant discovery of the all-important strait. As a record of human prowess and daring, no less than a contribution to our knowledge of geography, this curious letter deserves to be read with close attention.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, PENNA., April 2, 1869.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

All Stockholders, as registered on the Books of this Company on the 30th day of April, 1869, will be entitled to subscribe for 25 Per Cent. of their respective interests in New Stock at Par, as follows:—

First. Fifty per cent. at the time of subscription, between the 15th day of May, 1869, and the 30th day of June, 1869.

Second. Fifty per cent. between the 15th day of November, 1869, and the 31st day of December, 1869; or, if Stockholders should prefer, the whole amount may be paid up at the time of subscription, and each instalment so paid shall be entitled to a pro rata of the Dividend that may be declared on full shares.

Third. That every Stockholder holding less than four shares shall be entitled to subscribe for one share; and those holding more than a multiple of four shares shall be entitled to subscribe for an additional share.

Fourth. All shares upon which instalments are yet to be paid under Resolution of May 13, 1868, will be entitled to their allotment of the 25 Per Cent. at par, as though they were paid in full.

THOMAS T. FIRTH,
4 2 2m Treasurer.

JAMES M. SCOVEL,
LAWYER,
CAMDEN, N. J.
COLLECTIONS MADE ANYWHERE IN NEW JERSEY. 5 1 1m*

DIVIDENDS, ETC.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3d, 1869.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after May 30, 1869.

Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. Third street.

The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 4 P. M. from May 30 to June 5, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

THOMAS T. FIRTH,
5 3 60t] Treasurer.

NOTE.—The Third Instalment on New Stock of 1868 is due and payable on or before June 15.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE WALLACE OIL COMPANY, No. 319 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, May 8, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of ONE PER CENT (making the seventeenth dividend), payable on demand.

5 10 3t* FRANK H. STEEL, Secretary.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Ladies' and Gents' Watches,
AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,
Of the most celebrated makers.

FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES,
in 14 and 18 karat.
DIAMOND an other Jewelry of the latest designs.
Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin.
Sold Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc. 3 27]

ESTABLISHED 1828.

WATCHES, JEWELRY,
CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and
FANCY GOODS.

C. W. RUSSELL,
NO. 22 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 24] Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

MUSIC STORES.

LOUIS MEYER
Respectfully informs the public that he has opened his
NEW MUSIC STORE,
No. 1413 CHESNUT STREET,
(Opposite Homer, Colladay & Co.'s dry goods palace), with a choice stock of American and foreign sheet music, pianos, etc. Agency for the world-renowned Munich photographs of the Goethe and Schiller galleries, by Kaulbach and other celebrated artists.
Also, constantly on hand, a complete stock of Leypoldt Holt's books, Tauchnitz edition of British authors, Didot's edition of the French Classics, etc.
Just received.—Photographs of the celebrated new cartoon, called "Heroes of Music of Italy, France, and England," contains 88 life-like portraits, three sizes, at $12, $4, and $1. 4 28 wfm 1m

PAPER HANGINGS.

BEAN & WARD,
PLAIN AND DECORATIVE
PAPER HANGINGS,
NO. 251 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
BETWEEN WALNUT AND SPRUCE,
PHILADELPHIA.
COUNTRY WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. 2 18]

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh, Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 2 25]

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF WALL PAPERS and Window Shades. S. F. BALDERSTON & SON, No. 902 SPRING GARDEN Stt. [2 25 3m

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

JOHN SMITH,
LOOKING-GLASS AND PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTURER,
BIBLE AND PRINT PUBLISHER,
And Wholesale Dealer in
AMERICAN AND FRENCH CLOCKS AND REGULATORS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Also, General Agent for the sale of the "Eureka" Patent Condensing Coffee and Tea Pots—something that every family should have, and by which they can save fifty per cent.
Trade supplied at a liberal discount.
4 15 3m No. 916 ARCH STREET.

WINDOW SCREEN.

FLIES AND MOSQUITOES.

MAGOUN'S PATENT ADJUSTABLE
WINDOW SCREEN
WILL FIT ANY WINDOW.
SELLERS BROTHERS,
NO. 623 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA
SOLE MANUFACTURERS.
Liberal discount to the trade. 4 29 1m

DR. F. GIRARD, VETERINARY SURGEON, treats all diseases of horses and cattle, and all surgical operations, with efficient accommodations for horses, at his infirmary No. 909 MARSHALL Street above Poplar. 1 16]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTHING BUT ACTUAL TRIAL CAN give any just idea of the delicious, airy, elastic softness of a bed made of the Elastic Sponge. Its unrivalled cleanliness and durability commend it. Its universal adoption seems a certainty. 8 3mfw]

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT Rings, of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.
FARR & BROTHER, Makers,
3 24wfm] No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

KINGSLAND OIL COMPANY.—THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on MONDAY, 17th instant, at 12 M., at the Office of the Dalzell Company, No. 218 WALNUT Street.
WILLIAM F. HANSELL,
Philadelphia, May 6, 1869. 4 [5 7tmw4t] Secretary.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27mwf]

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 518 WALNUT STREET.
This Company is now prepared to dispose of Lots, clear of all incumbrance, on REASONABLE TERMS. The advantages offered by this Cemetery are well known to be equal if not superior to those possessed by any other Cemetery.
We invite all who desire to purchase Burial Lots to call at the office, where plans can be seen and all particulars will be given.
To societies desiring large tracts of land a liberal reduction will be made.
ALFRED G. HARMER, President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treasurer.
MICHAEL NISBET, Secretary. 1 11 6m

DRY GOODS.

MATERIALS FOR SUITS,
In Stripes and Grey Mixtures.
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT ON THIS MARKET.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

SILKS! SILKS!
In Stripes, Checks and Shots,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

8-4 BLACK HERNANI,
HEAVY MESH, AT
$1·50 Per Yard.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

JAPANESE SILKS
AND
POPLINETTES,
A FULL ASSORTMENT.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

LACE POINTS,
IN NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET,
4 9 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE,
No. 828 ARCH STREET.
AND NEW STORE,
No. 1128 CHESNUT Street.
OUR NEW IMPORTATIONS.
SUMMER LINENS FOR TRAVELLING SUITS.
LINEN DRILLS AND DUCKS FOR BOYS' WEAR.
PRICES RIGHT.
We intend that our customers shall always find OUR GOODS RELIABLE, AND OUR PRICES THE LOWEST. 9 30 wfm]

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.

BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!
Black Gros Grain Silks, $2, $2·25, $2·35, $2·50, $3, $3·50.
Mixed Poplins for suits at 33, 35, 37½, 45, up to 80 cents per yard.
Plaid Mohairs, 25 cents per yard.
French Lawns, neat styles, 25 cents per yard.
Black Alpacas, good qualities, at 37½, 45, 50, 62½, 75 and 90 cents.

WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!
Plaid and Stripe Nainsooks, Plaid and Stripe Swiss, soft finish Cambrics, Jaconets, Victoria Lawns, Nainsooks, Swiss Muslins, and Piques.
Handsome Marseilles Quilts, very cheap.
Honeycomb and Jacquard Quilts.
Table Linens, Napkins and Towels.
Bargains in All-wool and Domet Flannels.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.
Sheeting and Pillow-case Linens.
Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery and Gloves.
Ladies' and Gents' Handkerchiefs.
Gents' Neck Ties, Shirt Fronts and Suspenders.
Ladies' and Gents' Gauze Merino Vests.
Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.
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Have Simons' Patent Safety Hasp and Bolts, which securely fasten the trunk on both ends with heavy Bolts, and in the centre with the ordinary lock. Positively no extra charge.
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ERNEST SOPP'S
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MANNERS IN AMERICA AND ENGLAND.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

The *Daily News* lately published a thoughtful and somewhat elaborate communication from its special correspondent at New York under this title. There is much in it valuable as well as true; but we cannot help thinking that the writer lays more stress than is at all necessary on the importance of toning down all our observations, so as to avoid exciting any asperity of feeling on either side. Great nations, after all, are not to be regarded in the light of punctilious, irritable members of society. If a good many Englishmen sin in the way of stupid nationalism or less excusable insolence—if a good many Americans, on the other side, exhibit a touchiness which makes them intolerant, not only of the slightest sarcasm, but of manly criticism—the wisest course for impartial critics, on both sides of the water, is, in our view, to disregard these unpleasant peculiarities altogether. If we have occasion to pass judgment on each other at all, we had better do so with a single eye to truth, and without timorous attention to every possibility of touching a sore place.

"Manners" may "make the man," but most assuredly they do not make the nation. It may be grievously doubted whether either Lesser England or Greater England would occupy the position which is at present conceded to them in the world if States were to rank, not according to "area, population, and revenue," but according to social qualities. But however this may be, one thing is certain, and too commonly forgotten in controversies of this kind, which is that the manners of a people—or, to speak more intelligibly, the manners of a class of a people; say the upper class, of which we are most commonly thinking in these discussions—are not lightly formed nor soon thrown aside. They constitute an edifice which may seem slight and easily shaken, but which is in truth the product of many generations of men of similar minds and similar social circumstances. The polished society of England and of France have been for centuries nearly allied; to mere superficial observers the variances between them may appear slight enough; but any one who has lived in both knows how deep is, in truth, the difference in habitual line of thought and demeanor and mode of expression, between a cultivated Frenchman and Englishman, and still more between the ladies of the respective countries. Their social codes are as different as their political institutions or their jurisprudence.

Now, cultivated America has not yet had time to frame a complete social code; but it is in process of doing so, and, when complete, the result will wear a somewhat different shape from that which prevails in either of the older countries. Whether better or worse is really a question for children to wrangle about, not for men to canvass. In mere "minor morals" there is no right or wrong. We have seen an unconscious Englishman frowned at, in a refined American circle, because he had used, in the innocence of his heart, some phrase to which American prudery attached a disagreeable meaning. And we have seen another English visitor to the States disconcerted, for his part, at some harmless saying of his host or hostess, which, for some inexplicable reason, could not have been used in similar society in England. And in each case the feeling of repugnance aroused was probably livelier than that which a really selfish or discourteous expression might have elicited. Some of our readers may remember how, at King John's feast in "Ivanhoe," when the Normans were passing their comments on Saxon behaviolr, Cedric, who dried his hands with a towel, instead of suffering the moisture to exhale by waving them gracefully in the air, incurred more ridicule than his companion Athelstan when he swallowed to his own single share the whole of a large pastry composed of the most exquisite foreign delicacies.

Nevertheless, there is a lesson to be found, even in these small matters, if we have the patience to search for it. Some marked differences between good English and good American demeanor may be accounted for, so to speak, historically.

Among the most observable peculiarities in the conversation of highly educated society in this country is the tendency which everywhere prevails towards concise and compendious modes of expression. We do not merely speak of circles in which "smartness" is at a premium. There are plenty of these: circles in which talk habitually slides off into what is politely called the epigrammatic, and vulgarly the snip-snap style—circles in which chatter resembling that of Swift's polite conversation (barring the grossness) or the banter of some of our old comedies bears tiresome sway. If any one is disposed to criticize closely the best conversation which falls under his notice, he will detect in it a strong tendency to conciseness, though not to smartness. Those who take part in it seldom express their whole meaning. They use conventional abbreviation. They shorten a story by cutting off the head or the tail, or both. They rarely indulge in preface or epilogue. They seem constantly under the fear of giving themselves too much trouble, or that of boring their hearers.

This peculiar curtness of dialogue we believe to be produced by the social friction of many refined generations. Nevertheless, some think it increasingly characteristic of our own day. We have heard good judges of manners and customs say that the table-talkers of London forty years ago, Rogers, Luttrell, "Conversation" Sharpe, would be condemned now as prosers, and that for this reason they have no successors. And we believe this last phase of over-refinement to prevail in France quite as much as among ourselves. Frenchmen (we speak of course of the polished class) are the best talkers in the world. They are also the most epigrammatic, and (we suspect) the least inclined of all people to tolerate lengthiness in others.

Now, if the reader of these remarks is in the habit of conversing with well-educated persons of less advanced classes in England, to a certain extent with provincials generally, but most especially with thoughtful and instructed men of the working order, he will infallibly have observed the great difference of style between them and their so-called betters in this particular. They never seem anxious to cut short what they have to say. When they reason they give you premises and conclusions at full length; they never reduce a syllogism to an enthymem (if we may be pardoned a piece of Oxford pedantry). If they tell a story they complete it, with all its circumstances, and cannot understand the impatience of a hearer who tries to intimate that he anticipates the point of it. If they joke they do it deliberately. If joked with, they analyze the jest to show that they appreciate it. Their slowness is apt to irritate persons really not acuter than themselves, but used to rapid shorthand modes of expression. But they are apt to make themselves all the better understood for it. The clever person who guesses at a meaning from half a sentence runs the risk of misapprehending it altogether.

We believe that every one familiar with higher American life will agree in this—that in the particular on which we have dwelt, that of a less incisive and more deliberate mode of expression, it resembles more nearly the second than the first rank of society in England. The American gentleman is habitually somewhat more sententious than the English; less adroit in the use of that kind of shorthand interchange of ideas of which we have spoken; more addicted to speaking his mind at length, instead of hinting it; fonder of telling his story out, in all its particulars; sometelling his story out, in all its particulars; sometelling his story out, in all its particulars; sometel

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE RED MEN.

They Honor Tammany, Their Patron Saint—A Grand Parade and a Flourish of Feathers.

The parade of the Improved Order of Red Men to-day is an imposing and creditable one to the Order. As early as 10 o'clock Broad street presented another such scene as that witnessed on Monday, the 26th of April, the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the Order of Odd Fellows. The sidewalks were lined with spectators, but the organizations moving to the spots designated for their formation were not as many or near as large in point of numbers as those constituting the Odd Fellows' parade on the date above mentioned. The same police regulations as were in force at the last parade were carried out by Chief Mulholland to-day. He and his men are deserving the thanks of the public for the admirable manner in which the streets were kept from being obstructed.

The procession formed on Broad street, right resting on Coates, and moved up Broad to Jefferson, down Jefferson to Marshall, down Marshall to Poplar, down Poplar to Sixth, down Sixth to Chesnut, down Chesnut to Fourth, down Fourth to Christian, up Christian to Twelfth, up Twelfth to Walnut, out Walnut to Twenty-third and Chesnut streets, where, after an oration, the brethren were dismissed.

The Chief Marshal, R. G. Andrew J. Baker, wore a sash composed of the hunter's, warrior's, and chief's degrees, with rosette of same colors on the breast of the sash, and the aids to the chief wore sashes of the same colors without rosette.

The marshals of divisions were attired in scarlet sashes with mottoes of colors above described on breast of sash, and division aids likewise, but without rosettes.

Marshals of Tribes carried a spear tipped with red and fringed with horsehair, with scarlet streamer bearing the name and number of Tribe. The assistants carried spears tipped with blue, without streamers.

The distance of forty feet was reserved between each division, and fifteen feet between each tribe.

Eleven o'clock was the hour at which the line moved, and the following was the order observed:—

General St. Clair A. Mulholland, Chief of Police, accompanied by a mounted patrol and police on foot, preceding the head of the procession at some distance to enforce the order for clearing the streets.

Guard of the Wigwam, carrying a spear.
Members of the Degree of Adoption.
Members of the Degree of Hunters.
Members of the Degree of Warriors.
Members of the Degree of Chiefs.

Third Brave. Junior Sagamore. Fourth Brave.
Prophet.
Chief of Records. Keeper of Wampum.
First Brave. Senior Sagamore. Second Brave.
The Four Appointed Warriors.
First Sannap. Sachem. Second Sannap.
Past Sachems, four abreast.
Guard of the Forest.

Chief Marshal—R. G., Andrew J. Baker. Aids—P. S., Oliver P. Gorman, No. 63; P. S., Francis P. Gibbs, No. 52; P. S., Robert T. Roberts, No. 56; P. S., John A. Nash, No. 68.

First Division—Christian Kleinz, No. 5, Marshal. Aids—A. H. Ladner, No. 14; Charles Anderson, Jr., No. 73. Tribes Nos. 93, 86, 85, 83, 79, 76, 73, 73, 70.

Second Division—Jacob L. Sennett, No. 51, Marshal. Aids—Charles H. Lex, No. 3; R. B. Antrim, No. 19. Tribes Nos. 63, 61, 56, 52, 51. (No. 15, of Camden, New Jersey; No. 9, of Washington), 50, 49, 48.

Third Division—Joseph H. Jefferies, No. 48, Marshal. Aids—George N. Raman, No. 43; H. K. Minich, No. 79. Tribes Nos. 47, 44, 43, 41, 39, 37, 35, 33, 32, 30.

Fourth Division.—Rudolph Buckius, No. 33, Marshal. Aids, William H. Trout, No. 29; John Dumbell, No. 17. Tribes Nos. 29, 28, 27, 22, 19, 18.

Fifth Division.—Thomas A. Mcdowell, No. 30, Marshal. Aids, Richard Boriand, No. 18. Tribes Nos. 17, 14, 8, 7, 5, 4, 2, 1.

Sixth Division.—J. C. Pierson, No. 4, of Delaware, Marshal. Aids—George Wilhelm, No. 1; E. M. Sprague, No. 3. Tribes Nos. 7, 6, 4, 3, 1, of Delaware; No. 3, of Maryland; Great Council of Pennsylvania, and Great Council of the United States.

A number of brethren from other jurisdictions, coming as tribes and delegations, participated in the parade. Onondago Tribe, No. 10, of Washington, Pocahontas Tribe, No. 3, and Powhatan, No. 5, of Baltimore, arrived early this morning in a steamer chartered for the trip. Onondago and Powhatan Tribes were received by and will be the guests of Chippewa Tribe, No. 51. Chippewa Tribe also entertained Ottawa Tribe, No. 15, of New Jersey. Pocahontas, No. 3, of Baltimore, were the guests of Pocahontas, No. 5, of this city. Lenape Tribe, No. 6, of Delaware, was entertained by Minerva Lodge, 79. Lenni Lenape Tribe, No. 2, of New Jersey, are the guests of the Coquannock Tribe, of this city.

The tribes all made an excellent appearance, but did not turn out in any great numbers. The members marched four abreast, were dressed in dark clothes, and wore different colored sashes. The Great Council of the United States, in full regalia, occupied seats in carriages. The procession was well supplied with music, nearly every organization having possession of a band. The banners and flags in line were numerous, showy, and much admired.

The Kuquenake Tribe, No. 4, carried a handsome United States flag, presented to them by their lady friends previous to forming in line.

Mohawk Tribe, No. 14, also bore in line a beautiful flag.

The Cherokee Tribe, No. 19, carried a banner with a representation of a man saving a woman from drowning. This was one of the many handsome banners in the procession.

The Pequod Tribe, No. 18, had a large banner representing an Indian council.

The Lenni Tribe, No. 48, carried a handsome banner, representing Freedom, Friendship, and Love, the motto of the order.

The visiting tribes turned out stronger than some of the Philadelphia organizations. They all presented a neat and showy appearance. The Pocahontas and Powhatan Tribes, from Delaware, and the seven tribes from Maryland, were deserving of especial mention. Their appearance, numbers, etc., was an evidence of their attachment to the order they represented.

The Tuscarora Tribe, No. 29, of Chester, made a remarkably fine appearance, and was much admired.

The procession was a success, and was witnessed by a large number of persons.

The Exercises at the Rink—An Oration by William H. Barton.

At the conclusion of the parade, the participants entered the Skating Rink at Twenty-third and Chesnut streets, to listen to the orations of the day.

After a prayer, M. H. Gorham, Esq., of this city, welcomed the visiting brethren, and then William H. Barton, Esq., of Trenton, New Jersey, was introduced.

Mr. Barton commenced his oration by alluding to the joyfulness of the occasion, and said:—The scenes which surround us to-day, the recollections of the hour, and the object which have called us together, will all have a tendency to create in our hearts new aspirations, and give us a higher idea of our duty. We shall lose nothing by thus assembling, if we rightly appreciate the advantages arising from the occasion. Idle curiosity may have brought a few here, while the many have been induced to come through a sense of duty, and to perform a service they feel they owe to the Order. Encouragement is what we need from the world—it is our duty to court encouragement in the same spirit in which we expect or desire to have it given. Let the teachings we have received within the walls of our respective council rooms direct us in the discharge of every duty imposed upon us, that we may thereby show to the world that there is some virtue in the principles which underlie our beloved Order, and which we have pledged ourselves to protect and practise. Thus living, and thus rating, we shall reflect credit upon our Order, and make for ourselves names of which neither we nor our posterity will be ashamed.

The speaker then defended secret organizations of a charitable character, and after alluding to the time-honored custom of celebrating notable anniversaries, proceeded to give a detailed and lengthy sketch of the history of the Improved Order of Red Men, speaking as follows:—

All the evidence that can be gathered touching its origin points to Fort Mifflin, on the Delaware river, as the place where the first society was organized, and 1813 as the year in which the first Council fire was kindled. To one not acquainted with the condition of affairs during those eventful years in our country's history, viz., 1812, 1813, and 1814, it may seem strange that the organization of a secret society among the soldiers in the Fort should have been thought of or needed. None but soldiers were admitted as members; it was intended for their benefit only. civilians exercised no control over it, and were in no wise connected with it. The question naturally arises, why was this society organized, or, in other words, what was the motive which prompted its organization? It will be remembered by some, that during this period in our country's history, there were two parties—the war party and the anti-war party. Between those two factions there had arisen a bitter animosity, which spread itself in such a manner as to cause a good deal of alarm. It found its way in the fort, and soon began to disseminate its demoralizing influence among the soldiers. In this it was successful. The same spirit of hatred, strife, and distrust which had embittered the feelings of the two conflicting factions outside, soon began to manifest itself among the soldiers. Captain James H. Barker, who was commandant of the fort, and Lieutenant Williams, viewing with apprehension and fear the fast increasing consequence of the powers at work among the soldiers to their country and its free institutions, and rising above the machinations of party to the true level of patriotism, proposed and effected among the soldiers the organization of the society before referred to, and fortified it by signs, grips, and passwords, the object of which was to dispel discord and disseminate friendship. Their efforts were attended with the happiest results, for in a very short time after the organization was completed, a marked change was visible in the tone and temper of the garrison. The principles which this society inculcated were such as to carry conviction to their hearts, remove from their minds the feelings of angry passions, give them a loftier idea of their duty, revive their love for country, rekindle in their hearts the fire of patriotism, and bring about kindness and good fellowship, and render a divided garrison a unit for the Republic. * * * *

My Brother Red Men, you may feel proud of the origin of your Order. It is American in its origin, in its teachings, its objects, and its purposes. The members of other charitable organizations may boast of their ability to trace their origin away back in the past, and glory in the idea of being able to associate it with the master spirits of long past ages; but I ask what is all their boasting compared with the knowledge brought home to us that our Order had its origin in America, that patriotism gave it its first impulse, and that it was reared up under the blessed influences of free institutions, and that its first votaries were those who counted it their greatest glory to be found battling in the sacred cause of freedom and for the rights of man. At the close of the war the society in the fort was necessarily abandoned, its original object having ceased and the volunteers being compelled to separate and return to their homes. But the principles inculcated by that society had made a lasting impression upon their hearts, and they found, after they had resumed the peaceful pursuits of life, that they could not resist the charms of association, which seemed to have complete control over them. They determined, or at least many of them did, to effect the reorganization of the society based upon the pure principles of friendship. Accordingly, some time during the year 1817, a call was inserted in one or more of the newspapers of Philadelphia for a council of Red Men, which resulted in the organization of what was subsequently known as the Tribe of Columbia, of the Society of Red Men of Pennsylvania. But subsequently, owing to a corroding element which was introduced into the society, the tribe of Columbia, and also the branch tribes generally throughout the several States, lost their power for good. A certain document which has come into the possession of prominent members of the Order furnishes evidence of the fact. This document bears date April 14, 1821, but the decline of these societies did not take place until some time subsequent to that date. The Tribe of Columbia must have been regarded as the first regular society of Red Men, and as having full authority, as such, to give a grant of power, because from the original manuscript petition of *Tall Birch Tree, Never Fear's Son*, bearing date the 12th Moon, 1835, for recognition of the Mother Tribe in Philadelphia, we learn that the Benevolent Tribe of Nassau, in the village of Brooklyn, island of Nassau, and State of New York, which had been previously organized, asked to be recognized, and received a grant of power from the Tribe of Columbia.

It is a difficult matter to give a true history of the Order, as the records of some of the societies have never been found, and those that have been found are very incomplete and indefinite. It may be possible that regular societies of Red Men existed prior to 1813, but as there is no evidence to establish this theory, we must conclude, from the facts already given, that 1813 is the year in which the first regular society was organized. And it may be possible, too, that regular societies existed between 1813 and 1817; but as there is no evidence to establish this theory either, we must conclude from the documents in our possession that the Tribe of Columbia was the first regular society of Red Men organized after the disbandonment of the volunteers at Fort Mifflin. After 1817, societies were organized in New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, and New York. But these societies appear to have had no connection with each other. They had their own governments, and prosecuted their good work in accordance with their own rules. Of the rise of the organization of these societies I do not intend to speak, because I could not do it with any degree of satisfaction to you or myself. It is enough to know that they existed, and that they all flowed from the same original fountain-head—the Tribe of Columbia, at Philadelphia, May 20, 1835, is the date that marks a new era in the history of the Order. It was then placed upon a proper footing. A complete organization was effected. This was brought about by a meeting of Past Chiefs, and representatives elected for that purpose, who convened in the old wigwam on Thames street, Fell's Point, Baltimore.

After reciting the names os the participants in this convention, the speaker continued.—

The Order was now entirely shorn of its political character; military succession and titles abandoned, and new ones adopted in their stead. The organization was effected without regard to, or apparent knowledge of, the existence of the fraternity elsewhere. The Order, thus clothed with new power and proper authority, and taking for its motto, Freedom, Friendship, and Charity, started out into the world upon its broad mission of love. The good it has accomplished since it was thus endowed can hardly be estimated. Thousands of homes have been made happy through its ministrations. Many are filling high places of trust to-day who never would have been known outside of the immediate community in which they lived, but for the good it wrought upon their hearts and the practical lessons it taught them. It has educated thousands of orphans and sent them on their way rejoicing. It has brought joy to many a widow's heart, and saved untold numbers from starvation and misery. Time would fail me, my friends and brothers, to recount all the good it has done. Suffice it to say, that its history is already full of good deeds, and the monuments of its ministrations are to be seen everywhere. It now counts its membership by thousands, and on its rolls are found the names of some of the best men in the land. My brethren of Pennsylvania, to you belongs great credit for the stand you have taken in behalf of the Order. It was a child of your own raising and nursing, and under your protecting care it grew up into the full stature of man. You have defended it nobly from the slurs of those whose great glory it would be to see it go down and be numbered with things of the past. You have displayed a moral heroism in upholding its principles as great as that which nerved the martyrs' hearts and bared the reformers' stalwart arms. That bravery which dares to be true to duty though the heavens fall, true when the world knows it not, true in the calm resolve of the midnight hour, when no eye but God's looks into the soul, true when the world would applaud for being false, and every worldly interest should seem to offer a price for cowardice, is the proudest and sublimest of all human virtues.

The speaker then eulogized the many virtues of Tammany, "the mighty warrior, the accomplished statesman, the pure and high-minded patriot," and continued:—

My Friends and Brothers, reflect if you will, and tell me if you can—could we have met together to-day for a higher object than the one which now claims our attention? To promulgate the principles of true benevolence and charity among men in the highest duty we can perform. This will do what war cannot do, for war, in its best estate and grandest achievements, is waste, and must so be regarded whenever man shall attain to a recognition of a true and united manhood. But the principles of benevolence and charity operate differently. It is their province to subdue the passions of men; lift them up out of the low estate and clothe them in the beautiful garments of dignity and honor; to harmonize the conflicting opinions of men; to trample under foot all kinds of wrong and oppression; to beautify and adorn our common nature, to strew our pathway through life with the graceful memorials of kind actions performed; to crown all our efforts to benefit mankind with joy unspeakable and full of glory, and imbue us with the graces of Christian culture; to erect palaces where art and science and learning may assemble, and to establish cities whose very bells may chime their perpetual praises.

In concluding his address, Mr. Barton spoke as follows:—

The Order of Red Men is the oldest benevolent organization of American birth and growth. My brethren, let us strive to make it the most efficient one in the world. Yo can do it if you resolve to be true to yourselves, true to your duty, and faithful to your vows. Let no trials cause you to falter. Trials will come, and you must meet and bear them. They come sometimes to test one's faith and teach them that there are no pleasures so sweet as those earned by effort, and no victories so glorious as those won by hard fighting and much sacrifice. One bright and sunny morning, on the waters of Lake Erie, a steamer sailed with a happy group; fathers, mothers, children, and lovers were grouped upon her decks for a day of pleasure. Her banners floated gaily in the breeze, and 'she walked the waters like a thing of life." Presently there was a whisper of "fire in the hold." The captain quietly gave orders to the crew, and efforts by them were made to quench the flames, but in vain. He then organized all the men in the boat into lines of fire combatants, and though they fought it bravely, the flames yet increased. Agonized mothers clung to their children, wives clung to their husbands, and despair was depicted on every countenance. An old, rough, and weather-beaten pilot was at the helm. Enveloped in smoke, his nerves were yet steady. The captain, as the boat was nearing the shore, sang out, "John Maynard, can you hold out a little longer?" A voice came back in reply, "I'll try, sir." The curling, wreathing fire crisped his hair, shrivelled one hand, and then the other; and yet he held on. The boat was beached, the passengers saved! but where was honest John Maynard? Gone to his reward among the beautified angels of God. My brethren, hold on a little longer; stand firm to the helm; be true to your duty; and regard no sacrifice too severe that you may be called upon to make for your fellow-men. Work nobly on, and the day will come when your labors shall be rewarded, and the flag of your Order, emblem of Freedom, Friendship, and Charity, shall float in triumph over millions of men redeemed, and saved from the blighting influences of sin, and rejoicing in the hope of a life immortal and eternal beyond the skies.

THE IRON BOND.—At a meeting of the Commercial Exchange, held this morning, John H. Michener, Esq., President, read the following despatch from San Francisco:—

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 10, 1869.—To John H. Michener, Esq., President of Commercial Exchange:—The Merchants' Exchange of San Francisco accepts cordially the right hand of fellowship. Let us be grateful for the new bond which this day unties the Atlantic and Pacific. May it insure our unity forever. THOMAS H. SELBY,
President San Francisco Merchants' Exchange.

DRIVER IN CUSTODY.—Daniel Tague, the driver of the vehicle which ran over the lads Albert Gezrich and Frank Belsterling yesterday, at Fifth and Buttonwood streets, was arrested, and after a hearing before Alderman Massey was committed for a further hearing to await the result of the injuries of the boy Belsterling, whose life is in danger. Tague was intoxicated at the time of the occurrence, and after discovering what he had done, put the whip to his horse, and was not captured until reaching Thirteenth and Spring Garden streets.

A WAIF.—Last night, about half-past eleven o'clock, a lad found a basket containing a male babe about two weeks old, at Seventh and Locust streets. The following note was discovered tied to the handle of the basket:

"Please take care of this little Lamb; he will be called for within a year and all expenses paid. His name is Julius."

The little fellow was taken to the Third District Station, from where it will be taken to the Almshouse.

FOUND DROWNED.—An unknown white woman, about forty years of age, was found drowned this morning in the Schuylkill, at the Almshouse wharf. She was five feet four inches high, had black hair, and had on a red calico dress, white underclothing, grey woollen stockings, and balmoral shoes. Coroner Daniels has taken charge of the body.

THE PENSION AGENCY.—Major Calhoun, who was recently appointed and confirmed as one of the Pension Agents for Philadelphia, in place of Dr. Burmeister, has filed his securities, and will enter upon the discharge of his duties on the 15th instant. Major Calhoun has a splendid war record, and his appointment will give general satisfaction.

LARCENY OF A SHAWL.—Mary McSorely was arrested last evening by Policeman Becker, of the Seventh district, at Green and Tamarind streets, and taken before Alderman Kerr, who held her to answer the charge of stealing a shawl from a house in that vicinity.

EPISCOPACY.

Second Day's Session of the Protestant Episcopal Convention—Sermon by Rev. Phillips Brooks.

This morning, at 10 o'clock, the Annual Convention of the Episcopal Church of the Diocese of Pennsylvania resumed its business, pursuant to adjournment, in St. Andrew's Church.

The proceedings were opened with divine services, Bishop Stevens, assisted by a number of clergymen, officiating.

Rev. Phillips Brooks then preached the annual sermon, taking as his text, Exodus XXVIII 34-5, viz.:—

"A golden bell and a pomegranate upon the hem of the robe round about. And it shall be upon Aaron to minister; and his sound shall be heard when he goeth in unto the holy place before the Lord, and when he cometh out, that he die not."

The reverend speaker, after opening the subject by detailing the appearance and properties of the pomegranate, likening the Church to it, proceeded by calling the Church the accumulator and depository of spiritual truth. All true spiritual vitality, however, is an inflow from God to man. Christ is the way, the truth, and the light. What we call spiritual life is nothing but the work of the Spirit upon the soul. When this work has reached its fulness, then the Christian is ready and able to give of his life to others, just as the fulness of the life of the pomegranate seeds are conceived to produce coming fruit. The spiritual life comes from Christ to the individual, to the soul of the man, not to the Church, for the Church, as such, has no soul. There are two souls—two only—God's and man's. Consequently the communion must be between these souls. The Romish idea is that the Church itself contains this spiritual light, life, and truth—the Protestant idea is that the Church is but the aggregate and compound of the light, life, and truth in the souls of her individual members. But the Church must make progress, and it ought to know exactly what that progress should be. The Church makes progress, in the first place, by retaining intact all the truths and doctrines of Scripture; then by developing a stricter and purer morality. Again—by descending to a more healthful simplicity, not necessarily exclusion of all forms, but the rejection of any form, no matter how venerable, the moment it interferes with the free communion of the soul of man with the soul of his Maker. A form of service which does not aid this communion is worse than a sham: it is a positive hurt, and should at once be laid aside. The sensuous impression may have some effect upon the worshipper, but it is only transient and comparatively worthless. The Church wants more of the life of Christ—more of pure and unostentatious religion. Notwithstanding her wonderful capacities and resources, her educational system, her parish meetings, her missions, she still needs something over and above all these: she wants Christ as a life power, to guide her, to teach her the proper work in which she should engage, and give her success. The church system must be aflame with holy zeal and truth, or it is dead. Unless thus alive herself, how can she make a dead world live? At the present time the Church stands in the greatest danger of materialism. We seek rather to amend and alter canons and rubrics and forms than to acquire more of the life of Christ. This will never attain any good. Woe to us if, when men ask us "What does the Church most need?" we answer, "An amendment of her forms." By adhering to these, to this machinery, we become mere tools; we no longer are disseminating a true and pure Gospel. We must come down and stand upon the very soul of the matter. As formalists we are unreal to the world, and the world passes us by without being made the better by contact with us. The Church has not yet learned that it is her function to lay the strict rod upon the immorality of the present age, to set herself in stern array against the wickedness of the world. She palliates and excuses.

The speaker closed by eloquently repeating a hymn illustrating his subject.

At the conclusion of the sermon, the Holy Communion was administered.

Bishop Stevens then read his annual address, detailing his labors for the conventional year. He ordained 101 persons, confirmed 1584, delivered 220 sermons and addresses, ordained 1300 to the diaconate, attended 3 funerals, opened 2 churches, celebrated 5 marriages, installed 1 rector, and laid 1 corner-stone. For over two months during the year he was incapacitated from attending to his official duties by reason of accidents and resulting illness. This *hiatus* made sad havoc with plans of labor he had marked out. Still he missed but a single appointment which he had made during the entire year. The Bishop referred to the extreme extent of the diocese, saying that it required more labor than any one man had the capacity to give. He spoke unqualifedly in favor of a division of the diocese, but also stated that any agitation of the subject at the present convention was uncalled for, and could produce no good result, since the success or defeat of the measure depended upon the General Convention. It could be far better settled a year and a half or two years hence than now. He deprecated any further mention of the subject at the present time.

He stated that the Board of Missions was doing a good and noble work; that it was spreading in influence, might and power; its province in the Church is better understood, and more wisely appreciated. Five clergymen of this diocese died during the conventional year, and twenty-six removed to other dioceses. One has retired from the ministry at his own request. Through the liberality of Mr. J. G. Moorhead, the fund for the education of the daughters of ministers of this diocese was increased $10,000 during the year. The Bishop desired the clergy present to bring this fund and its merits before their congregations once every year. There are some 24 ministers in the Diocese whose daughters stand in need of such assistance to enable them to procure good educations. The advantage of each parish in the diocese having its own parsonage was referred to; the statement being made that 16 churches in this city now possessed such dwellings for their pastors. The claims of the city missions and the city missionaries were then warmly advocated.

At the conclusion of the Bishop's address, the roll was called, and the convention adjourned until 5 P. M.

THE LAST DAY AT THE MINT—RUSH OF OFFICE-SEEKERS.—This morning was the last general reception of office-seekers, their friends and petitioners, at the Mint. A big crowd of gentlemen were present, and not a few young and middle-aged ladies graced portions of the line in waiting. The Director was at his post punctually at the hour set apart for the "ceremonies," and in his usually urbane manner heard the cases of the applicants as they came before him, giving to each a patient hearing, and filing the petition and recommendations for future reference. In the time allowed for the reception of applicants, from 10 to 12 o'clock, over fifty people were seen by the Director and their claims listened to. As there are but few positions yet to be filled and the applicants number legion, this will probably be the last reception given to the anxious. The lists of applicants for publication will be made out in a few days, and we are informed that a large number of honorably discharged soldiers will be able to thank the Director for remembering them, and rewarding their fidelity to their country in its hour of need.

POLICE APPOINTMENTS.—The following names were added to the police force this morning by Mayor Fox:—John McGeehan, Samuel Bickings, Nicholas McGrane, and Emanuel Herrin, Ninth district; John Severer, Eighteenth district; Thomas Ward and William Mountain, Third district; William Keigler and R. A. P. Moore, Reserve; Levi Peterman, Thirteenth district; Daniel H. Connor and Moses Nuttin, Fourth district; George P. Weaver, turnkey, Sixteenth district; James Devine, Seventh district; James Glenning, Tenth district; Alexander Shingle, Sergeant, Fourteenth district; William Dungan, Thomas McGoldrick, James M. Riggs, Edward McDevitt, and William Luby, Sergeant, First district; James H. Boyer, Fourteenth district; H. Weiss, Thirteenth district; P. Hagan, T. B. McCusker, Charles M. D. Smith, William McNamara, Thomas Davis, Thomas Feloney, Daniel Dolan, Emanuel Long, John Donnel, and Thomas Kitchen, Fifth district; John Coulogne, Delaware Harbor; James McNulty, Third district; and Jacob Rementer and Arthur George, Second district.

BURGLARS CAPTURED.—Last night Policemen Sharpley and Applegate, of the Seventh district, caught a fellow coming out of the cellar-way attached to the tavern of Daniel Henry, on Beach street, above Noble. Being accused of being there for no good purpose, he gave information whereby his accomplices were captured shortly after at Beach and Coates streets. On them was found a lot of cigars, which had been taken from the tavern. A fiddle and bow, which had also been stolen from the same place, was discovered in an alley in the neighborhood. The trio gave the names of John Gray, Patrick Cassiday, and John Carr. Alderman Kerr committed them for a further hearing.

VERY SUPERIOR RESIDENCE AND COUNTRY SEAT AT PUBLIC SALE.—Messrs. Thomas & Sons' sale, on Tuesday next, will include the very superior five-story stone residence, No. 1612 Walnut street, 46 feet front, 150 feet deep; has every modern improvement and convenience. Also, on the 28th, the elegant household furniture, horses, carriages, etc. Also, a very elegant country seat, stone mansion, greenhouses, 23 acres, New Second street road, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, near the City Line Station. The above belongs to William G. Moorhead, Esq., who sells on account of going abroad. The sale will be absolute. See advertisements on another page.

STOLE A SUIT OF CLOTHING.—John Hughes was captured yesterday afternoon by Policeman McIlhenny, with a suit of boy's clothing on his arm, which was subsequently discovered to have been taken from a house on Green street, above Front. Alderman Kerr bound him over to answer.

GUBERNATORIAL.

The Selection of Delegates to the Republican State Convention.

The delegates elected last night by the Republicans throughout the city assembled this morning in the various Legislative and Senatorial districts, for the purpose of nominating delegates to represent them in the Gubernatorial Convention, which is to be held on June 23d in this city.

The following were the successful gentlemen, nearly all of whom, we understand, are instructed to vote for Gove. nor Geary:—

SENATORIAL.

District.	*District.*
1. Eliab Ward,	3. M. H. Dickinson,
2. Robert M. Evans.	4. Charles Thompson Jones.

REPRESENTATIVE.

District.	*District.*
1. John Dubree,	10. Henry Huhn,
2. George Schaffer,	11. Thomas J. Smith,
3. William Matthews.	12. William H. Mansely,
4. Thomas Noble,	13. Wesley Stephenson,
5. E. J. Yard,	14. Gen. Gideon Clark,
6. W. S. Stokley,	15. Adam Albright,
7. H. G. Sickels,	16. William M. Taylor,
8. Hiram Horter,	17. Ed. Borie,
9. James Neill,	18. Christian Kneass.

The First Senatorial District Convention.

Colonel Samuel Bell was selected as permanent Chairman of the Convention. Upon taking the chair he thanked the Convention for the honor conferred, and desired all present to be guided by the principles of unity, peace, and concord, and by developing the untiring energies of the great Republican party, victory must crown upon the banners of those who are disposed to favor equal rights to all men. He hoped the Convention would exercise judgment in selecting the standard-bearer of the Republican organization.

A ballot was then taken, when Dr. Eliab Ward received 46 votes, and Henry Bobb 23 votes, for delegates.

Dr. Ward, upon being introduced, said that our cause had reason to be proud of their achievements of late, and the good old President and Governor were substantial men, who were determined to do their duty, and to reward all those who were true and patriotic, and in the language of Shakespeare—"Be just, and fear not; let all the ends thou aim'st at be thy God's, thy country's and truth's."

The Convention adjourned amidst much applause.

The Second Legislative District Convention.

After the unanimous election of this Convention of Mr. George W. Shaffer as delegate to the State Convention, William T. Grigg, Esq., submitted the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the active and energetic measures adopted by President Grant and Governor Geary in discharging the leeches and "locusts" of the Democratic party from offices which they have dishonored, and we congratulate the citizens of the city of Philadelphia upon having such representatives as Moore, Pollock, Bingham, Morehead, and Gregory to carry out the measures of the President.

Resolved, That we have a right to ask, and hereby demand, that every person not strictly identified with the Republican party shall be discharged from all positions within the gift of our organization, no matter whether of honor, trust, or profit, believing that we can furnish men equally as intelligent and honest as our opponents.

Resolved, That our representative to the State Convention be hereby instructed to present these resolutions to that body for their consideration.

Mr. Grigg advocated his resolutions in a short essay upon the wrong done to the poor workingmen in his district. Bitter opponents of our grand organization were now employed in the Navy Yard, while plenty of good, hard-working, honest Republicans, who had borne the burden in the heat of the day, were now left out in the cold. If we are to give freedom to all, let us have protection. He who is not for us is against us. Let us be true to ourselves, and as the day follows the night we are sure of victory.

The resolutions were adopted and the meeting adjourned.

Second Senatorial District Convention.

The ballot for delegate to the State Convention in the Second Senatorial District Convention stood as follows:—For James M. Kerns, 23; for Robert M. Evans, 33; and for A. H. Franciscus, 1.

THE STAMP TAX.

Concerning the Affixing and Cancellation of Revenue Stamps.

Commissioner Delano, in a recent circular from the Internal Revenue Office, prescribes the following regulations concerning the affixing and cancelling of stamps, which are of importance to the general public:—

"In all cases where an adhesive stamp shall hereafter be used, except as may be otherwise provided, the person using or affixing the same to the instrument, matter, or thing to be taxed, shall so affix the stamp or stamps denoting the tax that the entire surface of *each* stamp so affixed shall be exposed to view, and shall cancel the same by writing or imprinting in a legible manner, *with ink*, upon *each* stamp so used, the initials of his name and the date upon which the same shall be affixed, or by such mechanical means as the Commissioner may hereafter prescribe and require, in order that such cancelled stamp or stamps cannot again be used. So much of the above order as applies to the *exposure of the entire surface of each stamp* used will apply to all of the stamps prescribed by or under the internal revenue laws, but the *cancellation* of stamps for spirits and tobacco, and proprietary stamps from private dies, will remain as heretofore prescribed by law or regulations."

The Commissioner likewise calls the attention of internal revenue officers and the general public to the following section of the law in regard to the use of stamps which have been cancelled:—

"The fact that any adhesive stamp so bought, sold, offered for sale, used, or had in possession as aforesaid, has been washed or restored by removing or altering the cancelling or defacing the marks thereon, shall be *prima facie* proof that such stamp has been once used and removed by the possessor thereof from some vellum, parchment, paper, instrument, or writing charged with taxes imposed by law, in violation of the provisions of this section."

The punishment incurred by a violation of the law on this point is declared to be a "fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment and confinement to hard labor not exceeding five years, or both, at the discretion of the court."

ROBBERY.—A. Henning's blacking place, No. 511 Chesnut street, was broken into last night and robbed of material valued at about $30. An entrance was effected through the grating in the pave ment.

AN UNKNOWN BOY KILLED.—At 11 o'clock this morning a lad was run over by a large truck wagon, at Front and Union streets, and almost instantly killed.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro. No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000	City 6s, New	101¾	
$17100	do.	101¾	
$3500	Leh 6s, '84	83½	
$450	Pa 6s, 1 se.	94.106	
$1000	Leh V n bds, cp	95¾	
100 sh	Penna	57⅛	
55	do allotm's	57	
100	do	57⅛	
25	do allotm's	57	
100	do	57⅛	
$2000	Leh Val 6s	85	
20 sh	2d & 3d Sts	47	
100 sh	Phil & E	30¾	
100 sh	13th & 15th St	18½	
200 sh	Leh N St. Sat.	32½	
200	do	32⅝	
200	do	32⅛	
67	do	32	
200	do	32	
600 sh	Read R	48⅛	

SECOND BOARD.

$2000	Read 6s, '43-'89	89	
37 sh	Penna R	57½	
200	do	57⅝	
100	do	57⅝	
100	do	57⅝	
100	do	57⅝	
19 sh	Leh Val R	56	
6 sh	Bk N Am	235	
100 sh	Big Mt	60	
100 sh	Reading	49 5-16	
6 sh	Com'h Bk	59	
4 sh	Phil & E R	30	

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1033 Chesnut Street.
3 3s

CROQUET HEADQUARTERS

Twelve varieties from $5·00 per set up, made of
BOXWOOD, ROSEWOOD,
LIGNUMVITÆ, COCOA,
APPLE and ROCK MAPLE,
Painted in China colors, which we guarantee will wear as long as the wood itself.

R. HOSKINS & CO.,
Stationers and Steam Power Printers,
No. 913 ARCH Street,
mws3m PHILADELPHIA

CROQUET CROQUET! CROQUET!
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST IN THE CITY.
Croquet from $5·00 upwards, made of the hardest and best wood, Boxwood, Lignumvitæ, Apple, etc.
JOHN LINERD,
3 17 wsm1 No. 921 SPRING GARDEN Street.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.
CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
OUR STYLES are the newest.
OUR MATERIALS the most fashionable.
OUR WORKMANSHIP the very best.
OUR STOCK the largest in the city.
OUR PRICES defy competition.
HENRY IVENS,
4 17 stothlm No. 23 S. NINTH Street.

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

The Rumored European Alliance Against the United States—What is Thought of it at the Capital.

The Cincinnati Conflagration.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The Great National Peace Convention.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—A committee, consisting of the Mayor of Boston and Aldermen are here for the purpose of inviting the President and Cabinet to participate in the Peace Convention which meets in Boston next month. The President and members of the Cabinet were unable to determine whether they would accept the invitation. It is hardly probable that the President will be able to attend, as he intends having leave of a month or six weeks in July and August.

General G. B. McClellan

had a lengthy interview with the President to-day. He spent some time with Grant's former staff officers, with whom he served in the army.

American Interests in Cuban Waters.

It is ascertained at the Navy Department that no additional vessels have been ordered to proceed to the West India Station, Admiral Hoff having notified the Department that a sufficient force was there already to protect the American interest.

Bankers and Secretary Boutwell.

Several prominent bankers in Wall street, New York, have addressed letters to Secretary Boutwell, asking an explanation of his recent order in relation to the purchase of bonds. Reports have been circulating that the Secretary intends to pay them out again, instead of cancelling them, or applying them to the creation of the sinking fund. The Secretary has not yet determined what action he will take in the premises.

The European Alliance.

The announcement here that a despatch had been received by cable stating that it is rumored that England, France, and Spain had formed an alliance against the foreign policy of the United States, has created a good deal of excitement in Government and diplomatic circles. The statement is not generally credited, especially by the members of the Cabinet and the President.

Representatives of England, France, and Spain, now here, have no official information on the subject, or that any such alliance at all was contemplated. If it should prove correct, it will not change the policy of the Administration in any respect, as it is believed that none of the parties to the affair can afford to go to war with the United States, all of them having as much on hand as they can attend to in their respective dominions.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Naval Orders.

Lieutenant Commander Simon P. Gillette is detached from the Naval Academy, on the 8th of June next, and ordered to take passage in the Sabine on the 30th of June to the European squadron and report there for duty; Lieut. Commander Henry L. Johnson is detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Juniata; Lieut. Commander John Clark is detached from the receiving ship Ohio and ordered to the Macedonia; Assistant Surgeon O. P. Biebby is detached from the Naval Hospital at New York and ordered to the Lancaster; Chief Engineer Chas. H. Loring is appointed a member of the Board of Visitors to the Naval